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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE



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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLV

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1927

NO. 12

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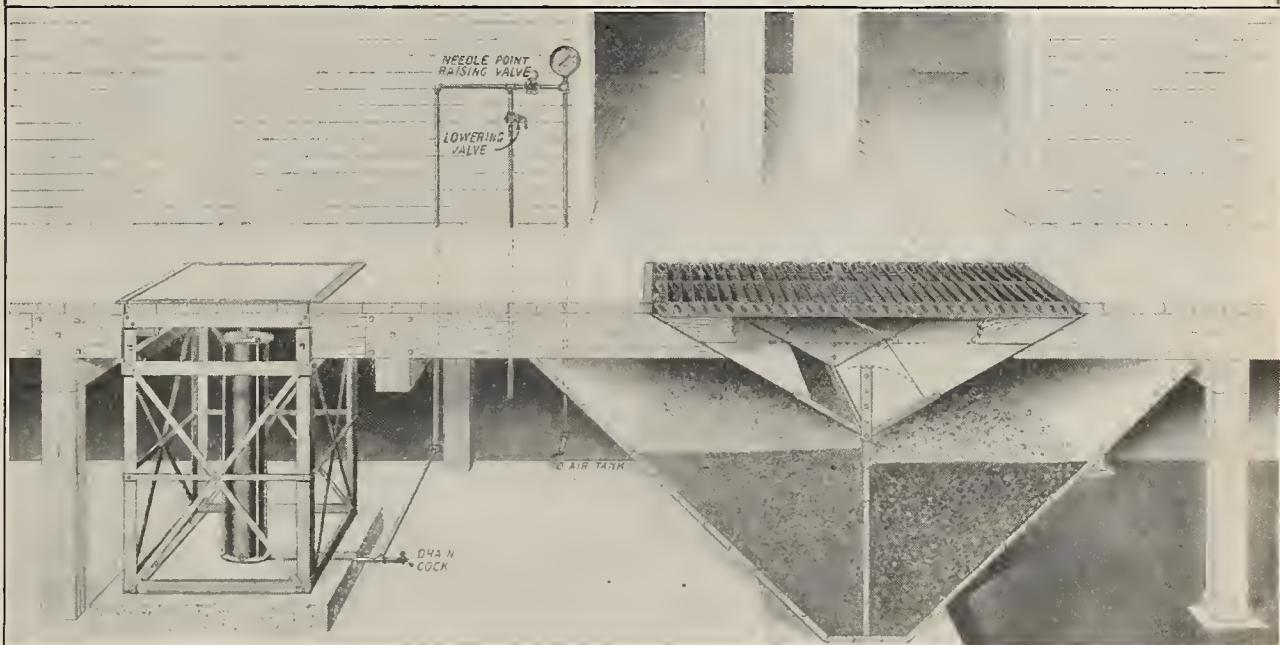
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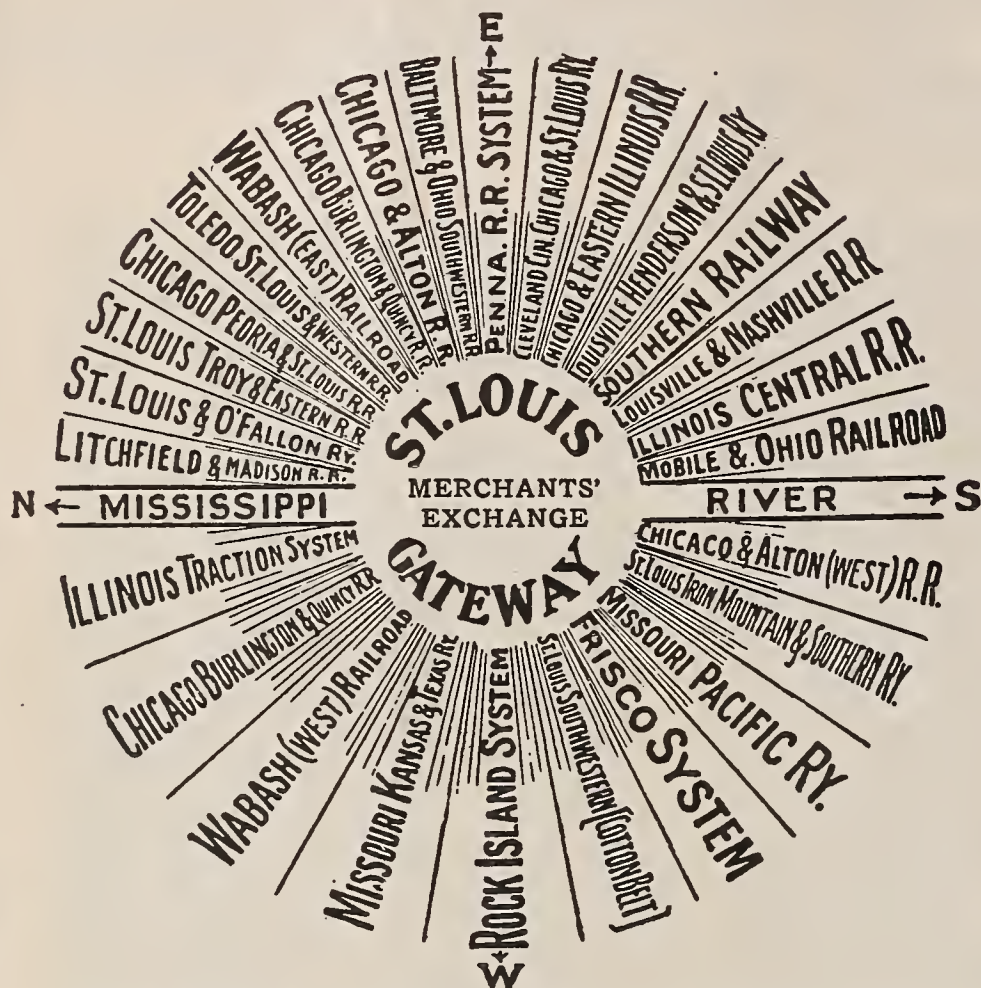


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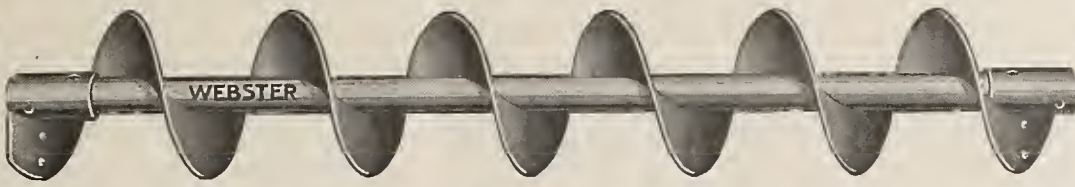
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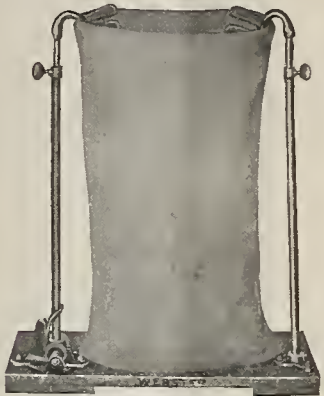
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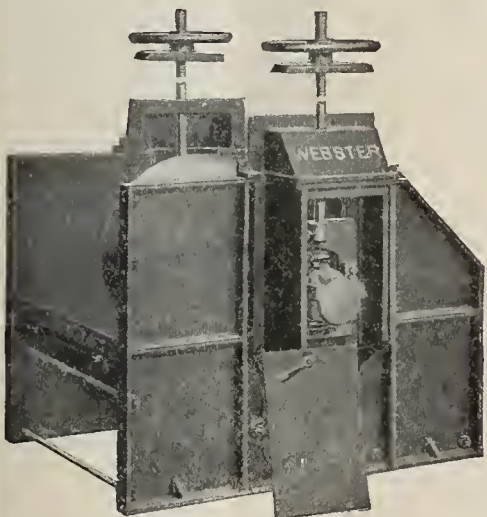
Empire Elevator Bucket



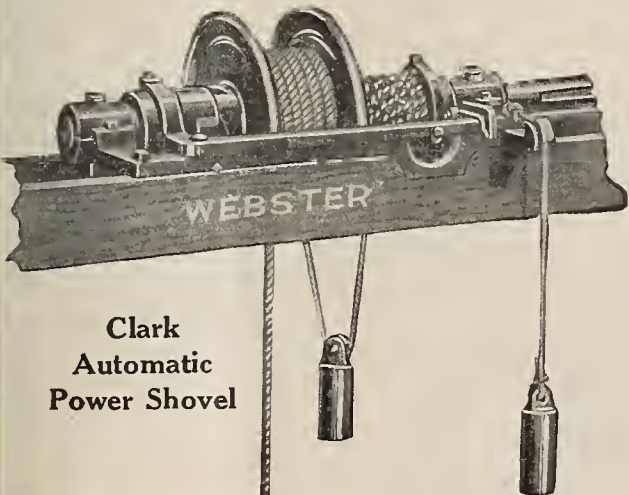
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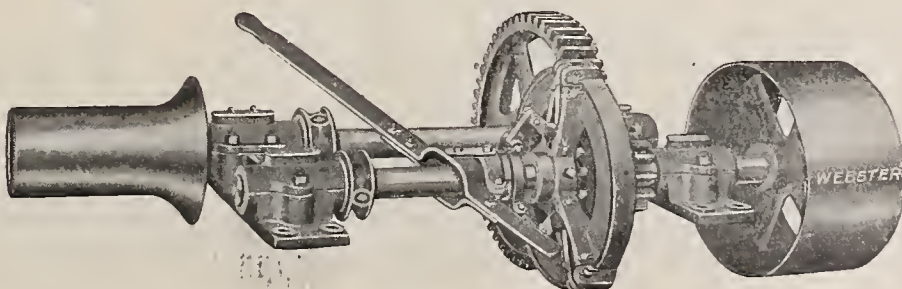
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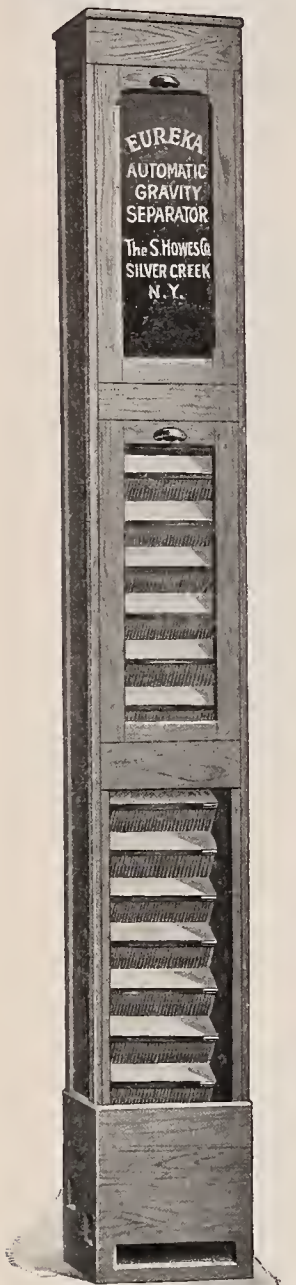
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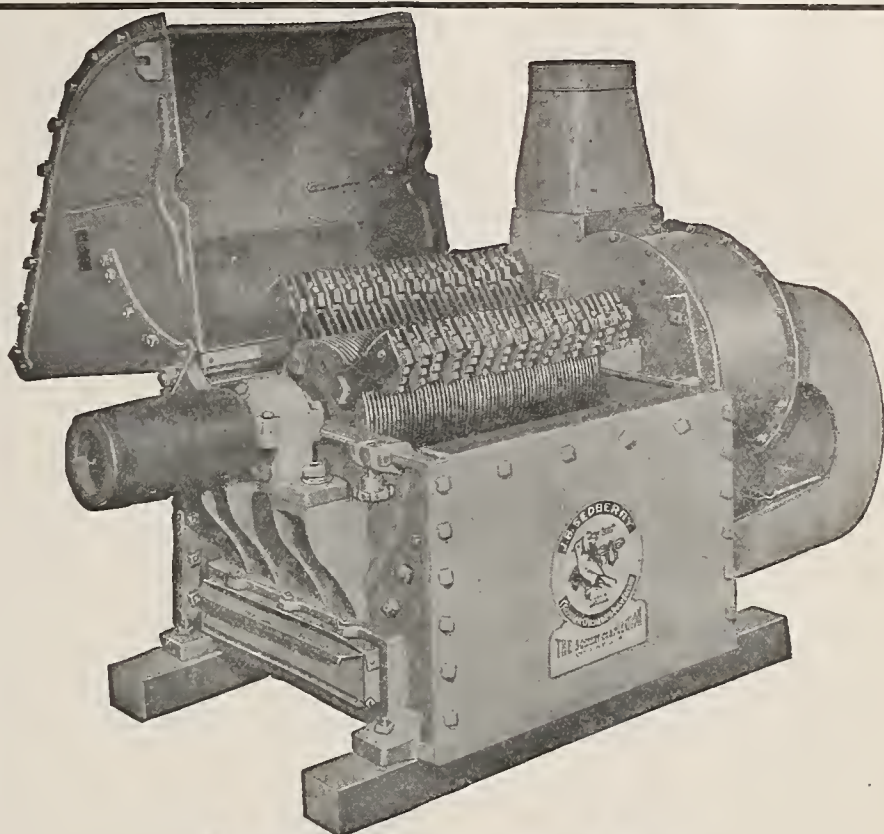
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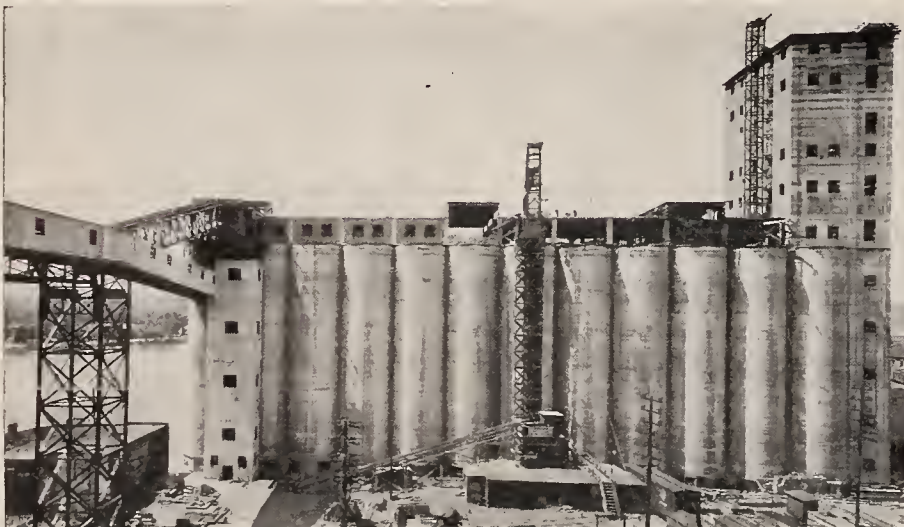
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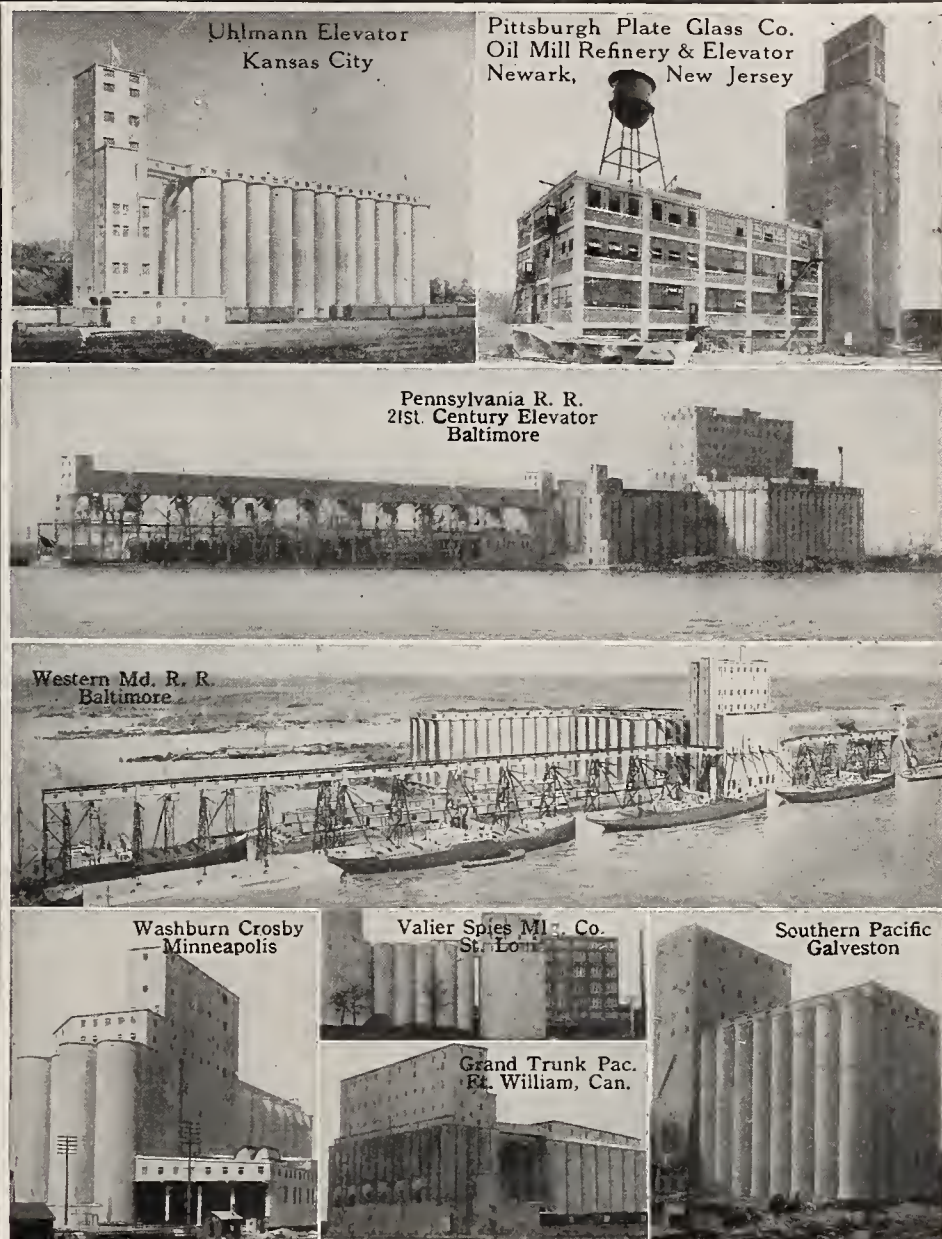
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Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels
Completed 1912



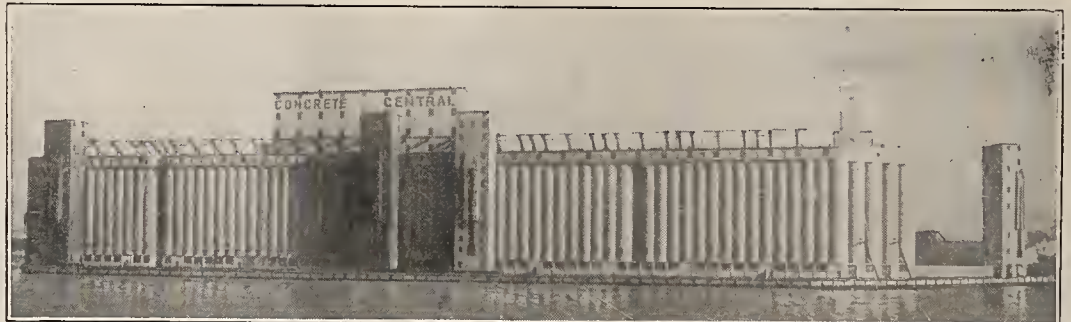
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Sydney, Australia
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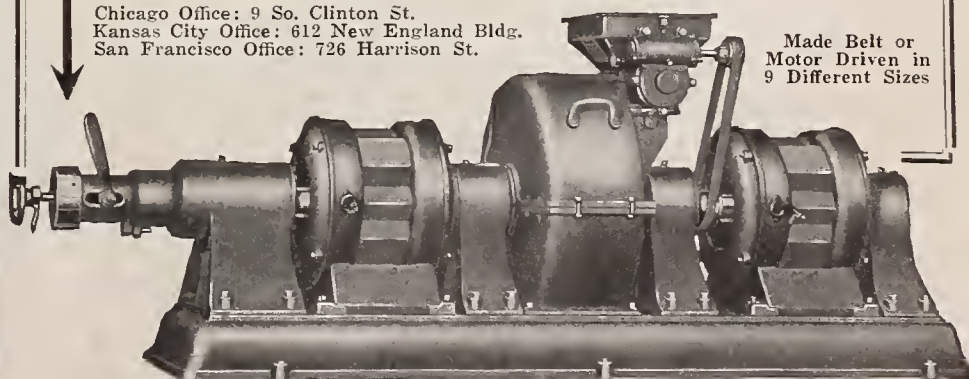
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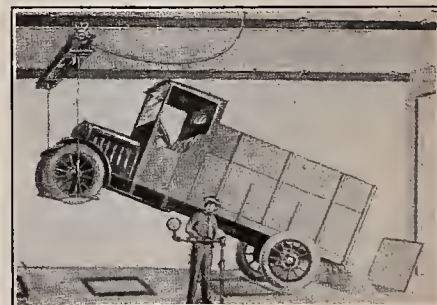
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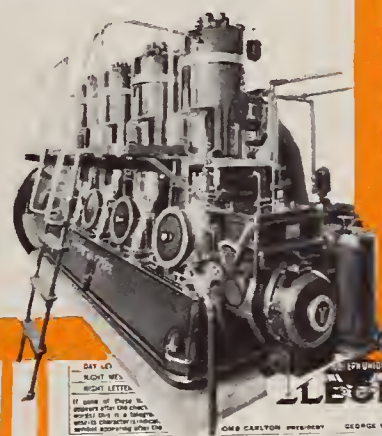
REPAIRING MOTORS IN FLOUR MILL HAS RUN TWENTY FOUR HOURS PER DAY SINCE LAST AUGUST STOP NO COST FOR REPAIRS NO SHUT DOWNS LOAD AVERAGE 200 KILOWATTS FUEL CONSUMPTION BETTER THAN GUARANTEE ENGINE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

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MCNARCH ELEV CO BY H G DICKEY V P
430P

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DIESEL ENGINES • PUMPS • MOTORS • SCALES





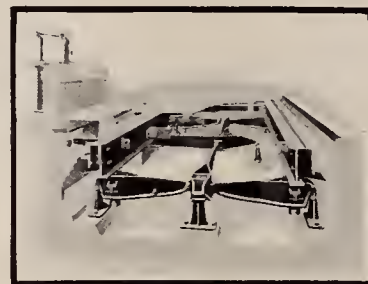
At what point does the load *balance*?

Midway between front and rear axles is not the point at which the loaded auto truck will balance. Yet the ordinary scale is designed as if it were.

In order to build a scale that would successfully handle the uneven rear-axle loads of auto-truck weighing, Fairbanks engineers departed from usual scale design. They foresaw that the truck scale must have greater capacity—must sustain practically the total load on either end—must withstand the punishing shocks, impacts and grinding action of heavy traffic. They adopted for this *finer* scale, principles of design that proved so successful in Fairbanks scales for weighing railway cars—the famous Type “S” construction.

Due to this construction, loads are transmitted accurately and with a sensitiveness unbelievable in a scale of this capacity. The design provides for a “free weighing” system in which all parts return to normal position by gravity as soon as disturbance caused by the load is withdrawn—a condition necessary for accuracy.

Write today for free bulletin which describes fully the many advanced features of the Fairbanks Type “S” Auto-Truck Scale.



Note the Type “S” structure as shown in this cut-away view. This construction assures lasting accuracy and sensitiveness.



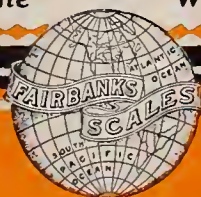
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
And 40 principal cities—A service station at each house

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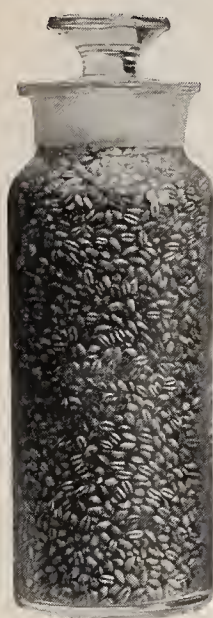
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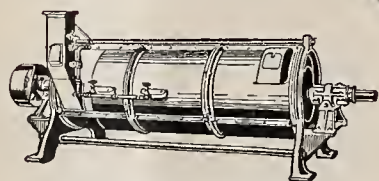
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The DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

UNWASHED
WHEAT

?

WASHED
WHEATThe Wolf-Dawson Single Cylinder
Wheat Washer and Drier

THE serious difference between Dirty and Clean wheat—though sometimes overlooked—is clearly evidenced by the contents of the three bottles illustrated.

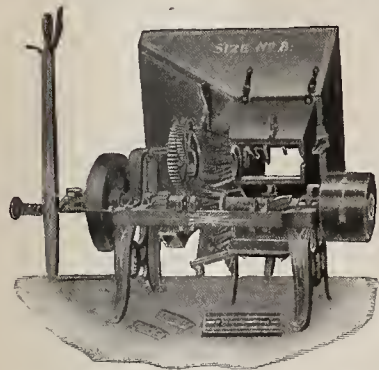
The bottle on the left contains grains of wheat taken from a shipment of grain just as received from the grower. The one on the right, the same wheat after washing—through the Single Cylinder Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier. The center bottle contains the dirt (the difference between Dirty and Clean wheat) washed from a portion of this shipment.

A post card will bring you complete information as to the possibilities of profit for you, by the use of The Wolf-Dawson Single Cylinder Wheat Washer and Drier. Write to Department G.

THE WOLF COMPANY

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

For Custom Grinding, Making Prepared Feeds
and in the Process with Other Machinery

Mill can be opened like this in less than
three minutes by withdrawing four pins.

BOWSHER FEED MILLS

always give a good account of themselves. They mean larger profits, ease of operation and satisfied customers.

Cone-shape Burrs, Large Hoppers, Rugged Construction and Ability to Mix Grains at Same Time They are Being Ground are Special Features. 12 sizes, 2 to 35 H.P. Sold with or without elevators.

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Weevil Killer!

TETRAFUME

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ALSO KILLS RATS AND MICE

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The Grain and Feed Trade have learned to use Tetra-fume. Save Dockage for Live Weevil, and Loss in Stored Grain and Feed Stuffs.

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By W. A. HENRY and F. B. MORRISON
of the Dept. of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

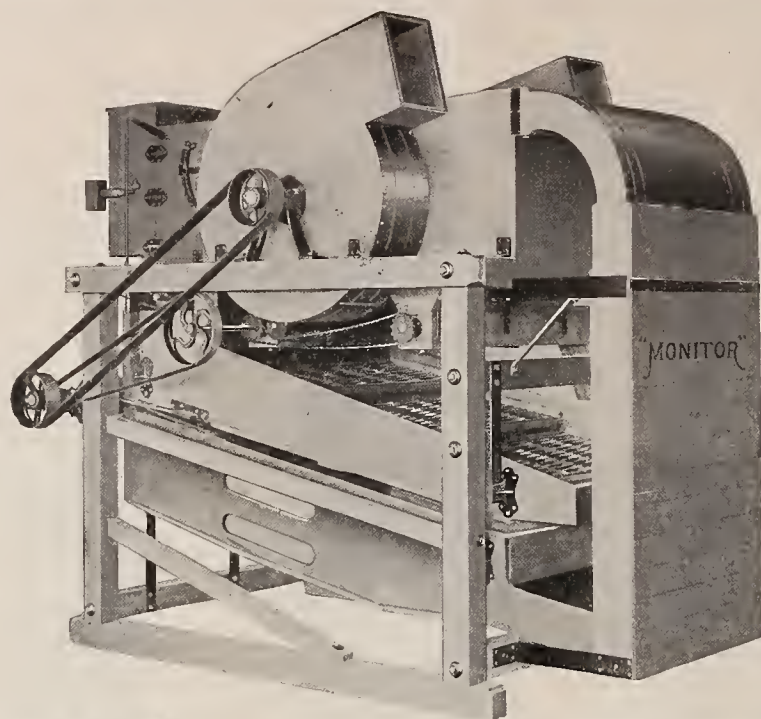
An invaluable book of reference which every feed manufacturer and dealer should have to solve his own and the farmer's problems.

Contains formulas of feeds for many purposes and instructions for making scientific rations from any combination of ingredients at hand.

770 pages — \$4.00

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Sometimes, that's a mighty good gauge to measure a machine by.

The MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner is a very popular model everywhere—where grain grows, it is at work.

Let's look at Ohio for a moment. We name the concerns in that one state, who in the last several months, have bought and installed a MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Cleaner. And these are only a small part of the total number at work in that state.

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 BROOKVILLE FARMERS ELEVATOR CO., BROOKVILLE, OHIO
 JEWELL GRAIN CO., JEWELL, OHIO
 ERVIN MILLING CO., XENIA, OHIO

When you need a cleaner, ponder this evidence a moment and get clear in your mind what it means. Unless a machine does the work it is designed for, satisfactorily, would it sell like this?

We ask you?

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Official paper of the Grain Dealers' National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

Established in 1882.



Published on the fifteenth of each month by Mitchell Bros. Publishing Co., 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

Established in 1882.

VOL. XLV

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 15, 1927

NO. 12

Two-Million-Bushel Iowa Plant Ready for New Crop---Further Addition Considered

Construction Records Eclipsed As 48 100-Foot Tanks Are Poured in 19 Days---Grain Unloaders First of Their Type

A SHEER 200 feet above the Cedar River, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, rises a new headhouse, almost 100 feet above the tops of the 48 recently completed concrete storage tanks of The Quaker Oats Company. Another battery of 36 storage tanks is being considered, and if plans for them materialize, a capacity of around 7,500,000 bushels will then have been included in the vast properties under the direction of General Superintendent Laird at Cedar Rapids. The 48 storage tanks and warehouse, above mentioned, with their capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, are part of the extensive expansion program, announced by John Stuart, president of The Quaker Oats Company, several months ago, and work on the project has gone forward so rapidly that the new facilities now are in readiness for the 1927 harvest.

The contract for the elevator, warehouse and mill building was put in the hands of the Leonard Construction Company, of Chicago and New York, and

the high water level of the Cedar River. The waterproofing is effected by a two-ply, felt membrane, well mopped with asphalt, forming a continuous surface over the bottom and sides of the basement, and protected by a six-inch slab and wall of concrete richened with lime.

The unloaders were designed and built by the Richardson Engineering Service of the Richardson Scale Company, Clifton, N. J.

Movable forms were used for the bin walls, and these were raised continuously for 19 days, the time required to pour all of the tanks to a point 98 feet above the bottom slab. During this brief time, 7,500 cubic yards of concrete were poured, requiring 50 car loads of cement, 193 cars of rock, and 96 cars of sand.

The weather, while the pouring was in progress, was fine for ducks, which was also fine for this work. It rained on almost every shift during the 19 days. The men were furnished slickers, but

attached no overhead wire or cables. The cars are clamped above the couplings at both ends in less time than it takes to tell, tilted sideways 15 degrees (the door is forced off during this operation), then each end of the car in turn is rocked to a 35 degree angle. The grain falls through the usual grating on to conveyor belts, taking it to the workhouse, whence it is distributed.

Owing to the scientific calculation of gravity centers and shifting weights, and to the positive power transmission provided by Morse Silent Chain Drives, only 50 horsepower is required to operate the unloaders. A steel-frame overhead conveyor gallery, the center span of which is 180 feet long, connects the new tanks with the group of mill buildings, and from the time the grain is on wheels at the unloading dock to the time it is received across this bridge, can be a matter of split minutes, if the mills are hungry.

The Webster Manufacturing Company supplied



PLANT OF THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

one of the most resourceful engineers in the country, Superintendent Wolfin, has been in direct charge of the elevator erection.

The circular tanks are 25 feet in diameter, 100 feet high, and cover an area 102 by 300 feet. The walls are seven inches thick, suitably reinforced, and the tremendous weight resulting rests on solid rock 15 feet below ground surface and five feet below the river which flows within 25 feet of one end of the elevator. No great difficulty was encountered from water in sinking the four-foot caissons.

The two car unloaders, first of their type ever to be manufactured, are housed in a dock structure which is mostly underground. It is also of reinforced concrete, designed and waterproofed to resist eight feet of water pressure, for it is far below

the forms were not, and as a result were swelled tight and smooth at all times. The workhouse, a rectangular structure, 16 by 64 feet, at the east end of the elevators, is also of monolithic concrete. It was raised with the bins, the floor beams and walls being poured with movable forms. Four hundred 75-watt lamps strung around the job, furnished light for the night shifts.

Good engineering, then, is one feature of the latest Quaker Oats storage plant. Equipment to match is another. It will take several thousand freight cars, loaded to capacity at country stations in Iowa and other states, to fill these new storage tanks. To receive this grain, are two car unloaders, with the generous capacity for receiving 300 cars per day of 24 hours. To these unloaders are

conveyor rolls; and general transmission was furnished by Stephens, Adamson & Co.

Buffalo Elevator Buckets, supplied by the Weller Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., are used in the new storage of The Quaker Oats Company, and elevator boots and legs are among the important equipment units of the new plant supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa., who also furnished other elevator equipment. In addition to the grain handling apparatus furnished for the 2,000,000-bushel storage unit, the Weller Manufacturing Company is supplying much of the equipment for the structures being erected near the tanks. A 13-story package building, 260 by 110 feet, a three-story 60 by 220 feet concrete warehouse and a two-story 80 by 220 feet warehouse, as well as a 10-

story feed house are among the current projects. An exceptionally large order of Weller's spiral conveyor equipment will go into these new plants. Timken Bearings equipped rollers from Weller also will be used at the Cedar Rapids plant.

Exclusive of small grain stations, The Quaker Oats Company now has seven large grain storage plants in as many different American cities. There are two Quaker mills in Akron, Ohio, one having generous elevator facilities. The Canadian cities of Peterborough, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask., each has a concrete grain storage plant in connection with the large flour and cereal mill at each place. Other plants are in Memphis, Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in the little heard of city, Richford, Vt. In addition to the above mentioned Quaker Oats elevator locations in America, there are two others of growing importance. One is Elsen, Germany, where Quaker feeds are made, and the other is the English city where rice and oats are shipped into the modern storage plant adjoining the puffed goods mill. The elevators abroad, as well as all other Quaker properties there, are handled through the medium of The Quaker Oats Company, Ltd.

Outshadowing all other elevator facilities in any of the other Quaker Oats cities, are those in Cedar Rapids. The newly completed units give the Quaker feed, flour, and cereal mills at the point

States ports showed an increase in both cases. Many conditions would enter into the trade explanation of these developments, but it is quite evident that the United States ports, without any pool, have been doing better this year than the Canadian ports, which it has been the policy of the Pool to develop, particularly for the products of Alberta. It is also evident that the trade mission sent by the Pool to the Orient a year ago has not produced any immediate striking results."

SPRINKLERS UNSATISFACTORY

Seventy-eight fires occurred in grain elevators protected by sprinkler systems in the fiscal year 1926-27, according to figures published by the National Fire Prevention Association. In 28 of the 78 cases, sprinkler valves worked and extinguished the fires; in 22 cases the sprinklers proved unsatisfactory; and in 28 cases the sprinkler systems helped hold the fires in check until the flames were suppressed by other means.

Sprinkler fire figures for over 150 types of industrial establishments are given, and the percentage of unsatisfactory performance of sprinklers, 28.2, is the highest recorded except for rice mills and starch factories. "Generally defective equipment and unsprinklered portions, defective water supply, slow operation of dry system or defective

opening of the enlarged waterway will divert grain cargoes from that city because of the large amount of storage capacity available at Buffalo which cannot be duplicated in any other port in the East.

Port Colborne, the Ontario port at the eastern end of Lake Erie, says that not only should the big freighters not go beyond Kingston, but they should not go beyond Port Colborne. In other words, Port Colborne says they should not enter the Welland Canal, modernized and enlarged at a cost of \$115,000,000. Marine authorities at Port Colborne say there will be a lot of accidents in the Welland Canal because the prevailing winds in that locality are easterly and westerly and will catch the vessels broadside while passing through the canal. All the Great Lakes grain carriers can continue to find their terminus either at Port Colborne or Buffalo, according to the Port Colborne authorities.

Another factor in the grain trade who has given this subject serious consideration says it would be foolish to build large elevators at Kingston or any other point on Lake Ontario because as soon as the St. Lawrence River is canalized, Lake Ontario elevators will depreciate. At the present time there are only 55 Canadian bulk freighters too large to pass through the existing Welland Canal. By contrast, there are 700 United States owned ships on the upper Great Lakes that cannot now get down to Lake Ontario, but most of which will find the trip possible when the new Welland Ship Canal is completed in 1930. From these figures it is argued that the new canal will be of much more benefit to United States shipping and elevator interests than to Canadian interests.

AN UP-TO-DATE CHECK

By M. L. HAYWARD

"Your account for \$377 is long past due, and suit will be entered unless I receive a satisfactory reply by wire," the grain merchant wired.

This telegram had the desired effect, as the customer had a checking account with a bank in the grain man's home town, promptly wired the bank directing the bank to pay to the grain man or order the sum of \$377, and sent a duplicate of the telegram to the merchant, which the merchant promptly presented to the bank, demanding payment.

"What gave you the idea we'd pay cash on a document like that?" the teller demanded.

"Because it's a check," the merchant assured him.

"Well, if that's a check it's certainly in a new dress," the teller averred.

"Isn't it dated?" the merchant demanded.

"It certainly is."

"And directed to your bank?"

"Certainly."

"And directs you to pay a certain sum of money?"

"Yes, that's true."

"Well, then, why isn't it a check, when it's signed by the customer?"

"It's certainly a new one on me, but I'll pay it, and take a chance," the teller agreed, and the Supreme Court of Arkansas upheld him in a case reported in 229 S. W. 1026, where the court ruled that such a document fulfilled all the requirements of an actual check.

"The telegraphic message from the customer can only be treated either as a private direction from the former to the bank as his agent, or as agent, or as the equivalent of a written check or order for the payment of money," was the reasoning of the court.

RECORDS BREAK OVER MEMORIAL DAY

The grain department staff of the Montreal Harbor Commission was forced to work the entire last week end of last month, coping with the heavy volume of grain which passed through that port May 28 and 29. Over 4,000,000 bushels were handled during the two days, both deliveries and shipments being larger than at any previous time in the history of the port for corresponding periods.

Total receipts up to June 1, amounted to over 26,000,000 bushels, as compared with about half that volume in the same period last year.



SLIP FORMS USED IN 19-DAY CONTINUOUS POURING, CEDAR RAPIDS QUAKER OATS PLANT

more storage than the mills at any other two Quaker points combined.

On the present-day site of the elevator adjoining the Quaker Oats Mill No. 1 in Akron, Ohio, once stood the first small wooden mill and grain storage of The Quaker Oats Company. The original plant was established in 1831, and the firm has but a brief four years to go before reaching its one hundredth anniversary.

CANADA'S PACIFIC WHEAT EXPORTS DECREASE

"Exports of wheat and flour from the Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast for the first 40 weeks of the present season have been 25 per cent smaller than during the same period last year," says W. Sanford Evans's Market Quotation Service, Winnipeg. "During the same period, exports from the United States' Pacific ports have been almost double the shipments in the previous year. Whereas last year the Canadian ports shipped more than twice as much as the United States ports, this year United States ports have shipped 6,000,000 bushels more than the Canadian ports. The biggest reduction in shipments from Canadian ports was in business with the Orient, while United States ports showed an increase of almost 50 per cent in business with the Far East. Other important reductions from Canadian ports were in business with the United Kingdom and Belgium. The United

dry valve" are listed as chief causes of the sprinklers' ineffectiveness. In three instances out of the 22, the systems were crippled by dust explosions.

GRAIN SHIPPING AND THE WELLAND CANAL

By ELMER M. HILL

With the formal opening of the enlarged Welland Ship Canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario set for 1930, Canadian grain interests, especially large elevator operators at Montreal, are asking if Canadian shipping regulations which prohibit United States owned boats from carrying cargoes between Canadian ports will work to the disadvantage of grain elevators in eastern Canada. The new Welland Ship Canal, with its 800-foot locks and 27-foot depth, is designed to permit all the traffic now plying the upper Great Lakes to invade Lake Ontario and carry their grain cargoes that much nearer to the Atlantic Seaboard. Most of the 600-foot Great Lakes grain carriers are owned in the United States and if these boats are not able to trade between Canadian ports, the question is asked why Canada is spending \$115,000,000 on the new channel.

Montreal elevator owners are fearful that the Welland Ship Canal will react unfavorably against eastern Canadian ports, especially Montreal, in favor of American ports at Oswego or Ogdensburg, N. Y. Buffalo elevator owners have no fear that the

1,000 Miles Closer to Europe

The Dream of a New Grain Route, Which Seems Sound in Theory, but Which Economic Factors May Long Delay in Coming True

By G. W. EARLE

THE Canadian Government, through its national railway officials and its farm leaders, had a wonderful dream. They saw, or thought they saw, a new route for Canadian grain to Europe. In this dream they heard a voice of what they thought was prophecy, telling about this new route and what it would accomplish. The war delayed carrying out the project, but with that dream of years ago still in mind they tell us:

"Daring engineers, toiling away in the heart of the vast northern wilderness, are right now setting about to do the American farmer a greater favor, resulting in a much larger saving to his business, than all the political spell-binders in North America put together, riding their so-called farm-aid hobby horses about. For these men of the north, by pushing a pair of 425-mile steel ribbons through from present end of steel to Hudson Bay, will give surplus producers of the great interior country a route by 1,000 miles closer to European markets than any now existing, saving these farmers more than \$4,000,000 a year in freight costs.

"It is quite like picking Chicago up and setting it right down on the Atlantic Ocean, this building of the Hudson Bay Railroad, from The Pass, Manitoba, to Port Nelson, on Hudson Bay. For it means bringing tide-water terminal facilities by 1,000 miles nearer to fields of production than any existing water and rail route. It will give to the vast wheat, cattle, sheep, vegetable producing country of the interior, a port in the same meridian as the Mississippi Valley.

"Port Nelson is no farther from Liverpool than Montreal, but it is 1,000 miles nearer the farms that grow our surplus crops for export to Europe. A car of wheat or cattle, leaving Regina, Sask., or Billings, Mont., destined for Liverpool or Paris, will arrive on the wharf at Port Nelson by the time that it could be delivered at the head of the Great Lakes. Similar saving in time and mileage will be effected to the Dakotas, Alberta, Manitoba, Minnesota, and a vast territory as large as France, England and Germany combined. Each farmer in this vast empire will enjoy his proportionate share in freight rates, which mean added profits."

In their calculations, however, these Government officials and railroad builders forget one thing: An ocean terminal is useless unless there are ships to keep it operating; and ships cannot pay their way unless there are cargoes both in and out of a port. A Manitoba farmer might ship out 100 cars of grain a year, but how many cars of in-coming goods would he consume?

Now this dream may come true at some distant future date, but at that time western Canada will have a population that will consume enough of European products to make a trip to Hudson Bay profitable for a steamer. In the mean time the successful operation of Port Nelson as a shipping port for grain looks doubtful to many experienced grain men. The superficial view of the matter, however, seemed most promising, and some excuse can be found for the enthusiasts in the stupendous figures that this view revealed.

These distances give a fair idea of the favorable side of the Hudson Bay Railroad ledger: Winnipeg, world's largest prime wheat market, via Hudson Bay to Liverpool, 3,620 miles, or, via rail or boat over Great Lakes and Montreal, to Liverpool, 4,228 miles. Duluth, via Hudson Bay to Liverpool, 3,728 miles, or, via New York, 4,201 miles. St. Paul, via Hudson Bay to Liverpool, 4,096 miles, or, via New York, 4,240 miles. The principal interior wheat and cattle assembling centers, such as Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Prince Arthur, will be from 1,061 to 1,296 miles nearer Liverpool than by present routes via Montreal.

A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who made an exhaustive study of the Hudson Bay project, which the Canadian Government is building, advises that the use of this new trade route

for exporting wheat would result in a saving of about 15 cents a bushel on the quantity sent to Europe. Let us assume that 20,000,000 bushels a year is sold abroad, which is a very low estimate, compared with the amount American and Canadian farmers have been shipping in the past few years. This would mean a saving of \$3,000,000 a year to the farmers on 20,000,000 bushels.

Again reverting to the language of the enthusiasts: "It now costs about 60 cents per hundred



ARTIFICIAL HARBOR ISLAND, AT PORT NELSON

to transport steers from central North America to the Atlantic Seaboard ports, and another 60 cents to get them across the ocean to Europe. By payment of just one 60 cents these cattle may be set down in Liverpool, meaning an aggregate saving of \$6 per head on each steer sent over. This totals another \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a year to the cattle raisers. Similar savings would be made on all the other many farm products now sent from the great plains to Europe, so we would be safe in assuming that the new Hudson Bay Railroad will effect



PORT NELSON ON HUDSON BAY

added annual profits of \$4,000,000 to American and Canadian farmers.

"Since the entire cost of building this new 425-mile railroad, including an expenditure of some \$6,000,000 for an artificial island and port facilities at Port Nelson, will be less than \$30,000,000, it is seen that the saving effected would more than repay the original expenditure, beside taking care of interest, within 10 years after it is placed in operation.

"Arrangements are under way to open this new artery for traffic, thus relieving the freight congestion in the western country, which has become so severe in recent years as to cause stagnation in business and almost ruin farmers. Without an enlarged new export outlet to the sea, the de-

velopment of a vast area of country in the north Middle States and all of western Canada would have their growth and prosperity retarded. To these millions of farmers, the date of the opening of the Hudson Bay Railroad will be heralded as a red-letter date.

"Hudson Bay, America's largest inland sea, gives to the vast West tide-water in the meridian of the Mississippi, as the reader may see by turning to his map of North America. It is the shortest route from the center of the continent's fields of production to world markets.

"Port Nelson was selected as northern terminal because it is the most accessible port for commercial purposes, with exceptionally favorable grounds and pier foundations. To further insure shipping facilities, an artificial island was constructed of steel, piling and concrete about one mile from shore, connected to the mainland by a steel railroad bridge. Thus, when ice coats the shore line of Hudson Bay, sealing it against shipping, trainloads of produce may be run out into the bay to meet the waiting ships, and the great shuttles kept going to and fro across the seas.

"Although Port Nelson, located at the mouth of the Nelson River, is often associated with Arctic conditions, yet no part of Hudson Bay comes within the Arctic Circle. The engineer who made the plans for the railroad terminal said with much assurance: "That ships may enter and leave Port Nelson the year round is a fact worth remembering." The northern part of the bay is in about the same latitude as the Highlands of Scotland, while Moose Factory, on its southern shore, on a line with Riga, Russia's great northern port, and Fort Churchill, 75 miles north of Port Nelson, is on the same parallel as Stockholm, one of northern Europe's chief ports.

"The temperature of the water off Hudson Bay is several degrees higher than that of Lake Superior, and in the opinion of Commander Gordon, Hudson Bay may be regarded as a vast basin of comparatively warm water, which has a mitigating influence on the winter climate of the surrounding country.

"Although Hudson Bay is never frozen over more than 10 to 15 miles from the shore during severest

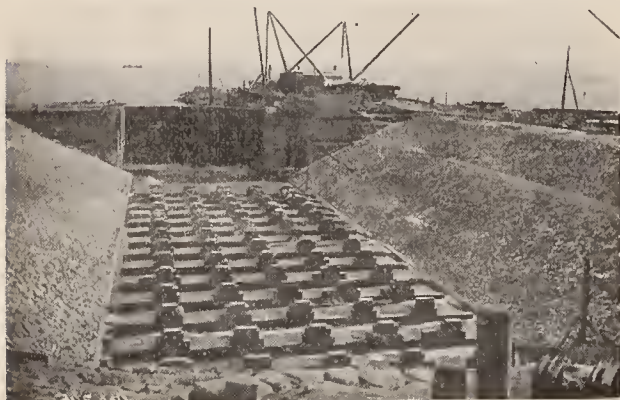
winters, Hudson Strait is filled with Arctic ice for some seven or eight months of the year, giving shippers from July to October in which to move traffic without interference. The modern ice-breaking equipment, such as used by Newfoundland and on the St. Lawrence, may keep the channel open for a longer period.

"The Bay was discovered by Henry Hudson, who was seeking a new short route to China, in 1610, a decade before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts. Draining a larger territory than the Baltic, which is coated for nine months with a thick sheet of ice, Hudson Bay is free from ice, save along the shore. The waters yield the northern whale, so prized for whalebone, a single male adult bearing as much as \$20,000 worth of bone. Other

animals include the white whale, the nor whale, the walrus, five kinds of seals, and more than 30 species of edible fish. The peltries of sea and shore remain undiminished after more than three centuries of continuous slaughter, and the original Hudson's Bay Company now expend about \$2,000,000 a year buying furs at the neighboring trading posts of the region.

"Millions of square miles of virgin forests cover the northern territory, including pine and spruce, aspen, tamarack and fir. Smaller growth suitable for paper making abounds in enormous areas. The new railroad passes through vast forests. The soil abounds in such sought-after minerals as copper, mematite, pyrite, silver, gold, mica, gypsum, asbestos and coal, while hundreds of swift streams would provide cheap electric current.

"The country west of James Bay and southwest of Hudson Bay, was known as the Keewatin district, until Manitoba was carved out into a separate province. This section was among the first to be penetrated by white explorers, but



DRY DOCK AT PORT NELSON

strange to relate, is among the last frontier to be opened to settlement.

"The new railroad will open to the heart an alluring El Dorado along its line, and a wide expanse of country directly to the west, known as the Barren Lands, but which are known to be wealthy in things now needed. To the west lies a splendid, uninterrupted waterway from Hudson Bay to the far interior country, a distance of 550 miles, inviting prospector, timberman and settler to come and conquer."

When that settling has been made Port Nelson will indeed be one of the world great ports.

GRAIN IN FINLAND

By L. C. B.

In Finland, in the years subsequent to 1870, the cultivation of rye increased enormously, but later still, after 1887, it gave place to oats. Wheat was introduced about this period in the southern section and met with success. In eastern Finland oats are an important crop, and in some provinces barley represents more than half of the total grain that is raised.

The Finnish method of drying grain is a peculiar process. There are special houses called "riars". In the late and cold harvest season, the sheaves are dried first on stakes and then, according to the custom of all Finnish peasants, in the "riar" before threshing. For this purpose the peasants make free use of their abundant fire-wood, burning a fire for three or four days in a peculiar oven without a chimney, which is also used for various other purposes. This method of drying grain by heat and smoke kills the insects which destroy the germs of the grain. This is one of the reasons why Finnish rye is so highly valued for seed purposes. Formerly, before the present duties checked this class of import, the Swedes preferred to use Finnish rye as seed; they could manage with a smaller quantity than if they used their own rye. The great farms often dry their sheaves of rye, especially for seed.

The result of grain cultivation in Finland is not very great, but its production is increasing. The consumption, however, has increased still more rapidly and at the present time not enough is grown for the use of the people.

Among cultivated grasses, the Timothy is the

most valuable. Experiments have been made with other grasses adapted to a northern climate, and it is found that the Alsike Clover succeeds well. The Red Clover suffers from the frost, especially in the far north. Other grasses, particularly the fox-tail meadow grass, the ordinary orchard or tall fescue and other grasses, are now cultivated.

WOOL AND SILK SUBSTITUTES MADE FROM RICE

Rice hulls, as well as cornstalks, are among the grain by-products which now offer great promise as the source of new clothing fabrics. An industry said to be the only one of its kind in the world has now been established in Lake Charles, La., for the manufacture of cellulose from rice hulls and straw. This cellulose has been found especially useful as a base for rayon and other synthetic fabrics. The Lake Charles plant is a branch factory of a textile firm in Fall River, Mass., which long has been profiting from waste products from other industries. The Louisiana cellulose plant, however, is the first one established for the utilization of rice by-products.

In March the treasurer of the Massachusetts firm and its manager of cellulose production returned north after supervising the putting into operation of the new Lake Charles unit, built during the past eight months at a cost of \$200,000.

To date about 500,000 pounds of rice hulls have been transformed into cellulose, and the approximate capacity of the plant is 16,000 tons per annum.

At first it was only an imitation silk that was manufactured from cellulose, but more recently a product from a differently designed synthetic cellulose fiber has been manufactured that so closely resembles wool that it gives promise of filling a place in the textile market as closely related to actual woolen goods as rayon today is in approximation to genuine silk.

KANSAS GRAIN FOR OHIO

Use of Ohio grown wheat for the manufacture of flour will be discontinued by the Marion National Mill Company, Marion, Ohio. In the future the product of this mill will be made entirely from wheat raised in Kansas, the management has announced.

The company will continue to purchase Ohio wheat, but it will be resold and not ground at the local mill. The major portion, the management anticipates, will be diverted to export trade.

Reasons for the new plan are stated in the following announcement, which the Marion National Mill Company, through its manager, C. A. Owens, sent to all of its customers:

Marion National Mill Company is going to discontinue the manufacture of Soft Winter wheat flour very quickly and in the future will manufacture Spring and Kansas wheat flours for family use and bakers' trade. This condition has been brought about due to the fact that prior to the war and during the war we enjoyed a very large export business on Soft wheat flours that filled in to take up our maximum capacity, but due to conditions brought about by the war, changes in freight rates, increase in cost of ocean transportation due to rules and regulations of the shipping board, conditions have been created that makes it more profitable to grind the wheat in foreign countries than in the United States and ship the flour abroad.

This, in a way concludes the statement, is unfortunate, because it deprives the American farmer of the bran and middlings and has resulted accordingly in very much higher prices on these products which in turn has reflected itself in the price of milk, butter and meats.

\$6,830 AWARD REFUSED

In the rehearing of the \$6,830-damage case brought by the Donahue-Stratton Company, Milwaukee, Wis., against Embry E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., new evidence was submitted which has caused Arbitration Committee No. 5, of the Grain Dealers National Association, to find in favor of the Memphis grain trader. "He does not owe anything to the Donahue-Stratton Company and

the cost of arbitration is assessed against the Milwaukee company," concludes the committee. The \$1,500 counter-claim of the Embry E. Anderson was also refused.

The dispute originated out of a trade on 100,000 bushels of mill oats on February 11, 1925. Subsequently, Mr. Anderson cancelled the trade after the Donahue-Stratton Company had refused to accept Mr. Anderson's mail confirmation. The committee holds that this procedure was allowable because of the failure to properly define the commodity traded in, and to provide grade samples.

H. J. Smith, chairman of the old Arbitration Committee No. 5, has filed a dissenting opinion in which he says: "I believe that Anderson was unreasonable and unfair in his interpretation of and attitude toward this contract and that Stratton followed the only course left open to him under the circumstances, and therefore, find in favor of Stratton and against Anderson in the sum of \$6,080 plus interest from the date of the original decision, Anderson to pay the costs of this arbitration, the same as was decided in the first hearing of the case."

DISCOVER WHEAT OVER 5,000 YEARS OLD

Authentic proof that wheats similar to our Club and Pollard varieties were cultivated more than 5,000 years ago in the valley of the Euphrates has come to light, says the *Modern Miller*, in the recent discovery of Professor Stephens Langdon, leader of the Field Museum-Oxford University Mesopotamian Expedition, who unearthed a painted jar containing wheat when excavating the site of the ruined city Jamdet Nasr in the Euphrates Valley. Professor Langdon recently forwarded these grains of Mesopotamian wheat which were cultivated about 5,500 years ago to D. C. Davies, Director of the Field Museum, Chicago.

The kernels, numbering 46 in all, are being prepared by the Field Museum in an airtight receptacle and will be placed on exhibition in the museum. Six of the kernels were given to O. F. Phillips, chairman of the Board of Review of the Federal Grain Supervision in Chicago.

The department of botany of the Field Museum was able to determine with a great degree of certainty that the specimens are cultivated bread wheat. From the shape and characteristics of the kernels it appears that the ancient Sumerians cultivated a wheat similar to Club wheat, in Europe called dwarf wheat, which is now grown in Turkestan and Abyssinia and in the United States in semi-arid districts like parts of California, in Idaho and other Rocky Mountain states. Jamdet Nasr was destroyed by fire, and the wheat, found in a painted jar excavated from the ruins, is in semi-charred condition. Undoubtedly this is responsible for the excellent preservation of the specimens.

GRAIN CASE ARBITRATORS DO INTERSTATE BUSINESS

Grain houses in four widely separated states, Wisconsin, New York, Texas, and Missouri were affected by, and over \$1,000 in claims were involved in most recent decision of arbitrators appointed to serve the members of the Grain Dealers National Association.

The controversy between the Riess Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Company, of New York, N. Y., resulted in an award of \$224 to the Riess interests in connection with their complaint of the quality of five cars of barley. The \$500 counter claim of the New York concern was not allowed.

An appeal from the decision of Arbitration Committee No. 4, caused the rehearing of the complaint of Davison & Co., Galveston, Texas, against the Manning Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo. W. W. Manning, John S. Green, George C. Booth, George B. Wood, and A. S. MacDonald were the judges who affirmed the previous award of \$528.72 in favor of Davison & Co. This dispute also, arose over a question of grain quality.

A GRAIN TRADE QUIZ

June is commencement time for all schools and colleges and students who have passed their final examinations, fare forth confidently, diplomas in hand. Unwilling to let the grain trade through the commencement period without a good, stiff final exam, we present herewith 20 questions.

The answers are to be found on Page 750, but before consulting them, it is suggested that several persons be given the test simultaneously, so that scores may be compared. Each correct answer counts five, with the exception of the twentieth question, score for which is explained in the answer list. Any readers caught cheating at this quiz will be expelled from the exchange at once. Here are the questions:

1. Where was the first elevator built?
2. Can a consigned car of grain be bought by the consignee?
3. How many pounds to the bushel of rye? Of shelled corn?
4. Who is C. D. Sturtevant?
5. Within 50,000,000 bushels, give the 1926 production of wheat in the United States.
6. Who invented the elevator?
7. In what section of this country is over half



FIG. 1—SEE QUESTION NO. 19

the grain crop handled in sacks and warehouse, rather than in bulk and elevators?

8. What country is known as "the granary of the Empire"?
9. Name one country and one state in which wheat is harvested in May.
10. What terminal market is known as "the city surrounded by the United States"?
11. In what two American cities were grain futures markets established in 1926?
12. In England what does the word corn mean?
13. What is the derivation of the word grain?
14. What is a line elevator?
15. What is a terminal market as defined by the Federal Trade Commission?
16. Within 20 degrees, what temperature, maintained for a short time, will kill all stages of grain-infesting insects without injuring germination qualities?
17. In what capacity did Julius H. Barnes serve during the World War?
18. To control what grain pest did the Sixty-ninth Congress appropriate \$10,000,000?
19. Give name and grain trade connection of man in Fig. 1.
20. Did your grain operations show a profit during the last 12 months?

MARGIN CASE DISMISSED

The report of F. J. Schonart, G. E. Meech and O. P. Hall, (Arbitration Committee No. 3, of the G. D. N. A.) in connection with controversy between Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich., and J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, Ohio, states that the case in-

volves a dispute over a call for margin funds, and proceeds to explain on what grounds the complaint of the Michigan firm was dismissed.

The Ohio concern, evidence shows, telephoned the plaintiffs September 2, 1926, requesting additional margins in amount of \$2,000. This call for additional margins was to cover shipments of grain made by the plaintiffs to the defendants, to be put in store in a Toledo elevator for plaintiff's account.

The committee recognizes the necessity for immediate response to warranted margin calls. In this case the first call for margins went out by telephone on Thursday, September 2, 1926. No response was received on Friday, September 3, or again on Saturday, September 4, the fifth and sixth being holidays. The defendants claim to have tried to reach the plaintiffs by telephone on September 4 but did not succeed. There followed a wire sent by the defendants to the plaintiffs on Saturday, September 4, issuing this ultimatum: "Unless receive draft Tuesday must sell stored grain."

The Tuesday referred to or September 7, would

have been the fifth day after the first demand. In the absence of specific rules in the Toledo Produce Exchange or any other exchanges covering the question of time of delivery of calls for margins, the usual custom of the trade must obtain. This Committee contends that the defendants were entitled to receive margin funds before the opening of the market Tuesday morning, September 7. The fact that the plaintiffs state that their offices ordinarily are not open on Saturday afternoons during that part of the year does not alter the fact that on this particular Saturday an accredited representative was at the office and received the above referred to message. The plaintiff's affidavit that check was deposited in a post-box by him on September 4 has no bearing on the case, says the committeemen, because the check was not received by the defendants on Tuesday morning, September 7. The committee concludes, therefore, that the burden of delivery of the \$2,000 demanded for margin lies with the plaintiff, and therefore the defendants were within their rights when margin funds were not received, to dispose of the grain.

Hints to the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Recovers Some Lost Babbitt and Also "Short Cut"

Rusty Nuts and Boiler Rivets

By JAMES F. HOBART

A WORKMAN was skimming off several spoonful of dross—dirty looking yellowish stuff—from a lot of babbitt metal which had been melted in a big three-gallon iron pot that hung by a chain just clear of a soft coal fire in a small portable forge. "Big Bill" Davis, the millwright, had been watching him. "What do you do with that?" asked Bill.

"Don't do nothin' with it," replied the workman as he threw the skimmings into a nail-keg two-thirds full of the "dross" or oxide of soft-metal alloy. "Some college guy who was out here one day said the stuff could be 'reduced,' whatever that may be. I throw the stuff into that nail-keg just to keep it out of the forge fire for I can't weld anything for two weeks after some of that dross gets into the forge fire."

"You are right," assented Bill Davis, "but you are losing a lot of babitt. The stuff in that keg must weigh 100 pounds or more, and it contains more than enough babbitt to line every journal bearing in all this elevator's machinery."

"You don't mean that?" said the mechanic. "I knew that some of the soft metal wasted away, but I never even thought."

"Every condition is just right for very heavy oxidization of your soft metal. You keep it skimmed all the time so that the air can get right at the bare metal, which I see you keep almost red hot, instead of barley melted, as you should. The metal in that pot should always be kept covered half an inch deep with forge-dirt, then the babbitt will not waste away and you can skim each handful as you dip it of the kettle."

RECLAIMING WASTED BABBITT

Mr. Davis then told the mechanic how the oxidized metal could be reclaimed by "reducing," which operation is much the same as what is done when the metals were originally smelted from their ores. About 20 pounds of soda ash was procured and passed through a piece of wire fly screen to remove the lumps. Ordinary washing soda will do; much more will be required as it is not as strong as the soda ash. About an equal weight of charcoal was procured, alternately pounded in a sack and sifted, until it had all passed through the same bit of wire cloth. The big melting pot was emptied and some of the dross, well mixed with greater proportions of both the soda and the charcoal, was put into the pot, placed over the fire and well stirred most of the time. The operation might as well have been performed without first emptying the big pot, which was done in order that the workman could see exactly what results were obtained, something which could not be noted were the reclaimed alloy permitted to lose itself in a large mass of other materials. Stirring was kept up as

continuously as possible, and while not being stirred the pot was covered with a sheet of metal to exclude the air and its oxygen as much as possible.

More of the three substances were added as their volume decreased in the pot, where a bright "button" of metal showed itself, this proving, as the button increased in size, that the dross was actually being "reduced" or smelted back into metallic shape again.

DISCOURAGING RUSTY NUTS

Some part of the car-puller mechanism had become loose and it was found impossible to tighten the bolts on account of the nuts having become rusty and immovable. It was decided to cut the nuts off their several bolts, and accordingly two men set to work with a light sledge and a handled cold-chisel, trying to split one of the nuts sufficiently to permit of the nut being loosened and turned off its bolt. But the casting proved too thin to stand such treatment, and off came a side of one of the bolt holes. The nut-cutting came to a sudden stop.

Big Bill chanced to pass just as the casting broke. He sent for a hacksaw and had a man saw through the nut close to and on either side of the bolt. Then a monkey wrench was slipped over the remains of the nut and halfway across the bolt, and the wrench was tightened by screwing it as hard as possible against the nut. A quick, light blow from a small hand hammer broke the remains of the nut, the other portion of which came away in the monkey wrench without putting the least strain upon the casting.

CUTTING OFF BOILER RIVETS

A discarded steam boiler that had been replaced by a new one lay in the yard back of the elevator, and the owner believed that the straightened shell-plates would be fine for covering the wagon dump and its approaches. Accordingly, a couple of men with hammers and cold chisels were sent out to wreck that boiler, but after several hours' work there were nearly as many rivets in the boiler shell as before the assault commenced.

One of the men came in for a heavy crow-bar, which he sharpened to a cutting edge along its flat end. When the workman returned to the boiler with the bar, he took with him another man who was to hold on with the sharp end of the bar while the other two men used the sledge and handled the cold chisel opposite, working against the sharpened crow-bar. In this manner, more rivets were "worried" off the nut and it looked as if those boiler shell-plates would "run into money" by the time they had been knocked apart and straightened.

Big Bill watched operations a while from the

elevator, and grinned whenever he timed with his watch the cutting out of a rivet. He then went around the elevator and looked at every sledge-hammer he could find. One hammer seemed to suit him. It was a well balanced tool, weighing about 12 pounds. The face was flat and its edges straight and sharp. Davis sharpened two opposite side corners of the face on a grinding wheel and watched the workmen a few minutes.

"Want to try that hammer, Mr. Davis?" asked one of the men, evidently believing that Big Bill thought he could cut off more rivets than they were removing. Big Bill stepped forward to the boiler, but not to where the men were working. He examined several of those five-eighth-inch rivets, then he swung the sledge several times against a rivet, testing the handle of the sledge hammer and gauging his distance. Then, stepping back a few inches, he swung the sledge, almost stiff-armed, around his head in a complete circle, striking a rivet-head with great precision, exactly at its junction with the boiler shell. At each third blow off flew a rivet head, sheared by the well timed blows. Six rivets were broken off by 18 blows without a miss or a pause. Then Big Bill stopped, handed the sledge to one of the workmen and walked back to the elevator.

A NEW ELEVATOR BELT

The elevator owner later told Big Bill that he intended to put a new belt and new buckets in the receiving elevator.

"It's not much of a job to belt and bucket an elevator leg, and I'll gladly show what little I know about it," said Bill.

"Just tell me what clamps you want for holding and pulling the big belt into place, and if you haven't such tools as you need, I'll try and borrow them somewhere," replied the owner.

"We don't need any belt clamps," answered Bill. "We will need five or six C-clamps or hand-screws, a couple of stout small ropes, like sash cord, a belt-wide strip of sheet metal and a belt-punch for making the bolt holes."

"How long and how thick, and what kind of sheet metal do you want?"

"Almost any length, from five to 10 feet will answer. I make mine uniformly eight feet long. On it, I very carefully lay off and drill the bolt holes for the bucket bolts. Then I letter on the galvanized steel metal the name of the elevator leg, length, width and thickness of belt, number and size of buckets, number and size of bolts and any other necessary information, so that by referring to the templet, there will be found all the data necessary for replacing that belt or buckets. I keep all the templets hanging on nails in the elevator building, where the templets may be referred to at any time."

Bill Davis cut the strip of galvanized steel to belt width, then, with a file, he smoothed the edges and corners of the strip of metal. Buckets were then very carefully placed upon the templet and the bolt holes carefully marked and drilled, just large enough to admit the punch which was to make the bolt holes in the belt.

In this case, the exact length of the bucket belt not being known, Davis had a cord passed around the head and foot pulleys. He desired to work at the bottom of the elevator instead of at its top. It was found that the front side of the up-going leg could be opened from the top of the elevator boot to a joint in the leg-front, about eight feet above the top of the boot. When the cord was placed around the pulleys, the cord in the front leg was lowered from the head pulley until the end of the cord hung about three feet below the top of the front leg opening. The cord was made fast to the elevator leg by a clamp which was applied to the cord and the elevator leg opening, the end of the cord (which represented the belt lap or splice) hanging loose.

After having been clamped as above described, the cord was drawn tight and clamped again to the top portion of the head pulley rim. A string bearing an old shipping tag was tied "non-slip fast" around the cord at the top of the head pulley, from which the cord was passed through the down leg, around the foot pulley and up the front or

up-going leg until the other end of the cord had been met and passed a distance equal to what the belt was to be lapped. The cord was drawn reasonably tight before a knot was tied in the cord to indicate where the belt was to be cut off. The elevator foot pulley was raised, of course, to the limit of allowable take-up travel during the making of the cord measurements.

The cord was then removed from the elevator leg, the belt unrolled on the ground and the cord placed upon the belt and pulled as tightly as when it was in position upon the elevator pulleys. Chalk marks were made to indicate the belt lap and cut-off. The old-time allowance of eight inches per foot of belt length was not followed by Davis in this instance. He did, however, measure the height of the take-up pulley in the boot, then he screwed that pulley as high as it would go and determined by another measurement the distance of the last raising. He doubled this distance and moved the chalk marks so the belt would be cut off that double distance short. The actual cutting, however, was not done until after the belt was in place upon its pulleys. Permanent chalk marks were also made to indicate the clamping position of the cord at front leg opening, also at the top of head pulley. Thus marked, the belt was declared ready for belt-hole punching.

USING THE TEMPLET

The holes in the sheet metal templet having been accurately laid off and drilled as already described, the holes were tested with the buckets, and any templet hole which was not exactly right was closed and a new hole located and drilled. The elevator bolts were then inserted in as many holes at one end of the templet. Nuts were screwed down tightly against the templet, and the two bolts were turned so as to point downward. One set of bolt holes was then located upon the belt so the bucket bolts would hold both belt-lap and bucket.

A plank was placed upon a work bench, a strip of board "tacked on" the plank for the edge of the belt to guide against. Then the belt was put on the blank with an edge against the guide strip; then the templet was placed in position on the belt, edge against the guide strip, and so adjusted that a row of holes came exactly over the mark made for holes in the lap. This cross-row of holes was then punched, the belt-punch being used directly through the templet holes. After this row of holes had been punched, the templet was moved along and the two downward-turned bolts were inserted in two of the holes just made. Then, the punch was driven through all the open holes in the templet, after which it was moved along, the bolts inserted in the cross-row of holes made, another spread of templet holes punched and the several operations repeated along the entire length of the belt.

HANGING THE BELT

After all the holes had been punched, the belt was hoisted to the top of the elevator, uncut end first, passed over the head pulley and into the down leg of the elevator until the chalk marks came along which indicated the top of the head pulley. This point in the belt was clamped to the top of the head pulley, then the other end of the belt was hauled up and let down into the up-leg of the elevator, and temporarily clamped to the front board of the up-leg at the top of the opening. Then, the clamps were removed from the belt and head pulley.

The uncut end of the belt was then fished out of the boot, brought up past the clamped end of the belt and pulled as tight as possible so that two or three men could get hold of the belt. A mark was made for a lap row of holes, these were punched, the belt again pulled together, the lap bolts coaxed into place, its bucket made fast and all clamps removed from the belt which was ready for its string of buckets.

BOLTING ON ELEVATOR BUCKETS

The lap was made with the up-pointing end of the belt inside, next to the pulleys. This was done in order that no pulling stress from the head, or driving pulley, might ever come against the belt-

end, instead of against the direction of travel of the belt-end.

Four men were set at the tedious work of bolting on the buckets. The men worked in pairs, two men at bottom, and two at the top of the elevator leg. One man of each pair stood on either side of the belt, and they had a division of labor between them, whereby one man inserted bolts while the other man applied the bucket or "cup" and then both men applied nuts and screwed them home.

Only a few buckets could be applied in a bunch. As soon as bucket weight enough had been applied to cause the belt to move downward, the belt would be turned in its go-ahead direction until the bunches of applied buckets had been sent up and over the head pulley, and the tendency of the belt was to move ahead, instead of backwards. More buckets would then be put in place until the moving backward inclination was reached again, and the moving ahead tactics repeated again and again, until all the buckets had been put in place and securely bolted. After that had been done, Bill Davis had the men go over everything again and apply their wrenches again to each nut.

A NEW MONTANA CO-OP.

Among the newer farmers' co-operative buying and selling companies is the Farmer Grain Exchange of Havre, Mont. This concern completed its organization in the spring and summer of 1926, and all its stockholders are producers. At the present time the management reports 145 members or stockholders. Leon McNicol is manager.

The company's elevator is on the Great Northern right of way, and it measures 32 by 40 feet. It is



FARMERS GRAIN EXCHANGE ELEVATOR, HAVRE, MONT.

55 feet to the top of the cribbing. The office unit is 20 by 32 feet and the storehouse is 32 by 60 feet. The plant is a two-story structure of the cribbed type and is well protected against the fire hazard.

The storage capacity of the house is 45,000 bushels, which has been divided into 13 units. Both the receiving capacity and the shipping capacity have been fixed at 2,000 bushels; and the cleaning facilities are adequate for putting through 600 bushels per hour. A Carter-Mayhew Disc Separator is used.

The plant has a feed grinder of 75 bushels' capacity. Two scales—hopper, air dumps—are in use, and these were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Electricity is the means of lighting the plant, as well as the motive power. Central station service supplies the needed current; and four motors have been installed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. These range in size from 1 to 15 horsepower. A belt drive is used. One unloading belt conveyor, of the company's own make, is in use. This is 18 feet in length and 10 inches in width.

Chief among the products handled are wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, flax and small seeds. Since October 8 of last year, the company has handled

over 65,000 bushels and since it is the first year the enterprise has been in operation, it is probably safe to assume that there may be a decided increase next year. Besides the volume of grain handled, the Farmers Grain Exchange also does a fair sized business in such sidelines as feed, (whole and ground) and hay. So far, ground feeds have been the most profitable adjunct.

OATS FOR TENNESSEE

A 10-year experiment has been conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Knoxville, Tenn., to determine the relative merits of fall sown or spring sown oats. It was found that the fall-sown, or winter oats mature earlier and outyield spring oats. But spring oats fit into the average cropping system much better than winter oats.

Fulghum is recommended for spring sowing in Tennessee, although not for fall seeding. Kanota, a Kansas strain of fulghum, is highly recommended for use in Tennessee.

"The Oat Crop", in Bulletin No. 136, issued by the experiment station contains the detailed report of these experiments.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OUTLINES ITS VIEWS

By R. W. DUNLAP*

Gradually there is being developed a body of co-operative experience and knowledge from which we can draw with a fair measure of assurance and confidence to guide our future efforts. The record of the past justifies a considerable amount of pride, but we must not let it blind us to the needs of the future. Those needs are clearly indicated in the trend of present day thought and opinion on the part of our rural population.

The farmer no longer is content to know that his products have been marketed well at the local elevator or shipping point. His thought no longer ends with the satisfaction of honest weights and honest prices on the part of the local dealer, for he realizes that the process of marketing has just started at that point and he wants to know how and to what extent prices are affected by what takes place after his products enter the commerce of the nation. His mind is following those products farther and farther on the way to the ultimate consumer and he is comparing the process of marketing applied to his products with the process of marketing applied to the products of other industries. Consciously or unconsciously he is studying group organization and group action. He realizes the extent of service rendered by his local co-operative elevator and his shipping association, although at times, perhaps, he does not seem to fully appreciate them.

At the same time he is asking and has a right to ask that his participation in the marketing process as a whole be extended and enlarged. He wants to test his own power in organized effort. That power, if it is to be a constructive force, must be properly mobilized and intelligently guided.

The leaders in the farmers' elevator movement must take cognizance of the farmers' gradually widening horizon of thought and be prepared to furnish intelligent and sane guidance in their larger participation in commerce and trade. The Federal Government as well as state educational institutions is making available a vast amount of information and data but the work of interpreting and applying this information must rest largely upon those organizations and institutions with which the farmer has a close personal contact. Local co-operative organizations are admirably situated for this purpose in that they can interpret economic information in terms of actual transactions which, after all, is the most interesting and effective method of education.

There are about 4,000 farmers' elevators in the United States and no fewer than nine wheat pools. These elevators and pools, however, do not have a common policy. As a result they have probably

little more bargaining power than individual wheat growers. But if they were federated, our wheat growers' organizations would be in a position to exercise a very considerable influence on market conditions. It is not necessary for a co-operative association to handle the whole of a crop in order to have some say as to its price. It is often enough to control merely the surplus beyond what is required for current consumption.

Farmers can unquestionably exercise effective bargaining power through commodity organizations representing a majority of the heavy producers of the crops handled by the organizations. In that way they can prevent disastrous ups and downs in

prices, cause a steady flow of products to the best markets, and exert some influence on production.

It is important the farmers' organizations should not confine their work merely to regulating the flow of agricultural products to market. They should seek to adjust production as well as marketing to consumption requirements. Effective agricultural co-operation begins at seeding and planting time, and in the case of many crops ends only when the product is turned over to the processor or to the consumer. When farmers' business organizations take this broad view of their functions they can make a real contribution to the stability and progress of agriculture.

1,500,000-Bushel New Storage at Wichita

New Concrete Storage Unit Gives Red Star Milling Company Largest Grain Capacity Among Mills in the Southwest

THE ADDITION to the storage of the Red Star Milling Company, Wichita, Kan., which has just been completed, gives this concern a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels of grain. The new section will house one-half of this aggregate capacity, that is, 1,500,000 bushels. The mill company now has a larger elevator capacity than any flour mill operating in the Southwest.

Not only is it possible to house a greater quantity

vided by the Morse Chain Company of Ithaca, N. Y.

Five-thousand bushels is the capacity of the cleaner leg which has been added and it is equipped with a 26-inch, seven-ply Diamond Belt and a backstop. An additional No. 415 Eureka Compound Elevator Separator has also been installed and it is a duplicate of the machine which was already in use. A new 2,000-bushel hopper scale serves to double the elevator's facilities for weighing grain. The cleaner



NEW STORAGE OF THE RED STAR MILLING COMPANY, WICHITA, KAN.

of wheat at one time at the Red Star plant; but the new annex also contains the mechanism for substantially increasing the company's grain handling facilities by the installation of improved machinery for unloading, cleaning and weighing. The company operates a mill of 4,400 barrels per 24-day capacity and has need for the best possible grain department. In addition to the storage on the mill premises, the storage in country elevators utilized by the Red Star Milling Company is 250,000 bushels.

The recent annex includes three rows of 16 cylindrical tanks each, with 30 interstice bins. The cylindrical units each measure 19 feet 2 inches in diameter and 100 feet in height, over a 10-foot basement.

Two receiving conveyor belts carry the grain from the head house to fill the tanks and these are emptied on two belts below them. These belts are 30-inch, five-ply, and were furnished by the Diamond Rubber Company. The top belts are driven by 20-horsepower motors and are equipped with two-pulley trippers, supplied by the Webster Manufacturing Company, Chicago. Chains are used for the transmission from the motors and these were pro-

and receiving legs are driven by a 50 and 75-horsepower respectively. General equipment throughout was furnished by the Webster Manufacturing Company. The new storage tanks are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System.

It will be observed from the above that the head house has had its receiving and handling equipment doubled. It was originally designed and equipped with two receiving sinks, one 10,000-bushel receiving leg, one 5,000-bushel cleaner leg and one 5,000-bushel transfer leg. There are two new receiving sinks and the new equipment also included unloading power shovels driven by a 15-horsepower motor; a receiving belt under these track sinks, which are interlocking, driven by a 10-horsepower motor, and the new 10,000-bushel receiving leg—equipped with 26-inch, seven-ply Diamond Belt and the necessary buckets and backstop.

It is interesting to note that the work on the new structure was completed 30 days ahead of the time specified in the contract. The plant was completed April 1, the first concrete having been poured March 10. Excavation had been commenced on November 10, last year. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company built the new annex.

*From an address delivered on February 8 before the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, at Jacksonville, Ill.



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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 15, 1927

GUILTY

DISHONEST conduct, was the charge made by the Chicago Board of Trade, when the directors voted on June 13, to expel George E. Thompson, superintendent of the Northwestern Elevator when it was operated by the Armour Grain Company. The Thompson trial is the first of three being held by the Chicago Board against former Armour officials. The others involved are John Kellogg, former president, and K. V. R. Nicol, former vice-president of the company.

The Board of Trade expelled the Armour Grain Company as an organization about two months ago, following the report of a special arbitrator in a dispute between that company and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation. The arbitrator, a bank official, found the Armour company guilty of changing grades on large quantities of grain and other irregularities. The action by the Board followed promptly.

It is a matter of regret by friends of the Board that the action followed, and did not precede the publicity.

THE MONTH

NEWs of unusual interest has developed during the last 30 days. There has been Lindbergh's hop across the Atlantic in the *Spirit of St. Louis*, and grain traders in the city after which the plane was named, hardly recovered from the exhilaration of winning a world series baseball pennant last summer, are all buying hats a size larger than usual. Corn prices, following Lindbergh's lead,

seemed for a while to be making another non-stop record. Coolidge has chosen the Black Hills for a summer White House, and South Dakota with only 100,000 potential presidential votes, still is rubbing its eyes. England has severed diplomatic relations with Russia, and if either nation could afford a war, at least a dozen grain exporters on our eastern seaboard would become millionaires in short order.

Yet in spite of the big national and international news events, the main interest of the trade in America's elevator belt is, perforce, the new crop. Texas oats have come in, and Southwestern wheat has begun to fill the terminal tanks. Facilities have never been in better order to receive a record-breaking crop, and it is therefore disappointing to have a harvest subnormal in quantity. Yet the new elevators built this year are permanent investments, and what they lose out on this year can more than be balanced by the volume of a single good season.

A FORECAST AND A TARIFF STUDY

UNIVERSITY analysts at Leland Stanford five months ago predicted that world wheat prices would suffer a decline. It was the reputation of the forecasters which subsequently declined for the wheat quotation made a 20-cent ascent between January and June.

Yet if there were any great opprobrium attached to making faulty forecasts, most of us would have been ostracised from polite grain trade society long ago. What ground the university wheat experts lost by that forecast, they have more than made up by their latest contribution (No. 7 of Vol. III of *Wheat Studies*) which deals with practical effect of wheat tariffs on the American grain trade.

It is emphasized that although wheat prices in the United States tend to be higher than prices in Canada under the existing tariff of 42 cents a bushel, the domestic prices are not often higher than Canadian quotations by the full amount of the duty. This situation, generally understood, is of no great news value, but the manner in which the analysts have correlated it with other facts, makes the study of value. A premium on some types of American wheats, it is brought out, appears even in years when the United States has a substantial surplus for export.

Comparisons of prices of Spring wheats of similar milling quality showed an average margin in favor of American wheat of about 26 cents in 1923-24 and 1925-26, or somewhat more when prices were weighted by volume of sales; but the margin was considerably lower in 1924-25, when the American crop was large and the Canadian small. The margin of American prices over Canadian was smaller for Winter than for Spring wheats, except in 1925-26, when the American Winter wheat crop was short.

In general, the annual average margin between American and Canadian wheat prices increases and decreases directly with the size

of the Canadian crop. These conclusions are in accord with current trade impressions, but the detailed price comparisons afford a clearer view of American and Canadian wheat price relationships and of the effect of the tariff than has heretofore been available.

FOLGER CASE WARNINGS

THE danger signals sent out by Hon. C. W. Pitts, attorney who handled the defense in the famous grain dealer *versus* farmer case in Iowa, have a significance going well beyond the boundaries of the state, and should be carefully noted by elevator operators generally. Attorney Pitts says:

If your customer insists on making delivery and desires to defer the date of payment to a date to be fixed by him, at which time he is to have the market price, you have a right if you so desire, to enter into such a contract with him, either orally or by writing and the transaction is a sale and you become indebted for such market price and can handle the grain as your own.

If the contract is written it cannot later be impeached but if it is oral, its terms can later be denied and a question of fact would then arise for a jury to determine and the jury would probably be largely composed of farmers who rather enjoy getting the better of an elevator man.

Little confusion arises over the operations of an elevator classed as straight purchases, but it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a particular transaction is an "irregular deposit," amounting to a sale, or a "regular deposit" amounting to a bailment. Principles remain the same, but our courts have found it necessary to invoke the "rule of reason" by which to construe obligations and thus escape the strict letter of the law. As new conditions arise, new statutes are enacted, which supplant former precedents. For such laws the dealer must be continually on the alert.

TREASON IN BALTIMORE

UNDER the very nose of H. L. Mencken, frequent proponent of bigger and better *kultur* for business men, hay, grain and feed merchants in Baltimore, Md., his home town, evidently have been evading cultural obligations. By showing a distressingly Babbitt-like interest in their corporations, they have received a new official ranking in the industrial life of the Maryland metropolis. This treason to the ideals of "the sage of Baltimore" was brought to light by the distribution census, sponsored largely by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Of the 43 major businesses in Baltimore, the report shows that the greatest annual sales volume of any was that of hay, grain, and feed establishments. Their \$52,500,000 yearly volume forced dry goods and notions into second place; meat, poultry and fish into third; and gasoline and oil into fourth position.

That the leading position of the hay, grain and feed industry will be referred to often in local Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis circles, and that the local grain traders will brag about the situation openly are near-certainties. Having thus invoked the wrath of Mr. Mencken, it probably will be but a matter of weeks until a suitably withering re-

buke is administered to the recalcitrant dealers in grain, hay and feed, through the editorial pages of Mr. Mencken's magazine.

Executives of the hay, grain and feed companies are not alone to blame. The relation between volume of sales and number of employes has been analyzed by the distribution census takers. This study showed that sales per employe in Baltimore hay, grain, and feed houses averaged \$16,509 per year, and that this figure was surpassed only by the total for the automotive distributing industry. Executives and employes in this case then, are almost equally culpable.

EDITORIAL MENTION

Rice, the grain which thrives on floods, should become popular in the Southern Mississippi Valley.

Standing grain, valued at \$2,000,000, was consumed by fire near Hanford, Calif., about a fortnight ago. If it isn't a flood, it's a fire in this turbulent year of 1927.

The rumors of cornstalk conversion plants have diminished rapidly of late, but the bluff of the eastern interests originating them cannot be called until corn harvest time.

Owing to the short crop in several sections of Oklahoma, less than half the usual number of "imported" harvest hands have been put to work this season in that state. Those on the job, however, are receiving about the same wage as in previous years.

Aaron Sapiro, plaintiff in the \$1,000,000 libel suit against Henry Ford, declared while in Kansas City, Mo., recently, that he would win his case "or be torn to shreds." He has made less temperate statements in regard to the success of certain grain pools promoted by him.

We have not heard that Captain O'Hay is to entertain the National Hay Association in St. Louis next month, and thus fully live up to his name, but we are glad to know that he won new laurels as the principal speaker at the feed manufacturers' convention in French Lick.

The next hearing in the general inquiry being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission into western grain rates, begins in Denver, Colo., July 7. Even after three weeks of testimony at that point, to be added to that received at Kansas City, the hearing will have barely started.

Grandfield, Okla., for the fifth successive year, gains the distinction of shipping the first wheat of the season out of the Sooner State. The initial carload for 1927 was dispatched from that point May 27. An elevator in Seymour, Texas, was the early bird that got the wheat in its state, a wagon load having been brought in the last of May. As a result of these early, scattered harvests, prev-

vious records for early marketing in the Southwest have been broken. The quantity of early receipts in Kansas City, however, is so small that it is receiving no great consideration.

The big crop of Texas oats did not materialize as early as expected a few months ago, but it is now being marketed in great volume. Reports are that the oats are of "fair" quality. Their competition with oats from the north and east will be based on quantity rather than grade.

Senator McNary of McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, is looked upon by some Washington correspondents, as a likely candidate for the Republican nomination for vice-president as a running mate with Calvin Coolidge. Such an obvious grandstand play probably would be welcomed by Democrats.

The sharp up-trend in corn quotations is having a widespread influence on the price of feedstuffs. Corn has long been looked upon as the "key" feed, and quotations on bran and shorts were among the first to respond to the lead of corn. The effect of this situation on the elevator handling feed as a sideline, is to help the sale of branded feeds, for their prices are now less in proportion to bran and shorts supplements.

President Coolidge has chosen the Dakotas for vacationing, and while there, may see at close range the farm relief program which has been worked out by the farmers in North Dakota. In the last 11 years, North Dakota has expanded its dairy industry 1,007 per cent. Until a decade ago, the North Dakotan was almost exclusively a wheat farmer. He sowed his crop in the spring, waited until July or August to thresh, and then worked hard doing nothing until the following spring. Instead of trying to make his land pay with a few weeks of work each year, the North Dakotan now makes his business a 12-month proposition, year by year, there is left less time to give audience to the McNary brand of farm relief propaganda.

If the corn cob does not come into its own as a useful article in the next few years, it will not be the fault of state and government chemists. The cob pile, which is the white elephant in the life of many a corn belt elevator manager, may soon be the raw material which enters furfural factories to emerge, reincarnated as phonograph records, pipe stems, varnish, and buttons. Professor E. R. Darling, of Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., claims that the corn cob composition developed as a substitute for lumber will withstand wear and tear as well as any hardwood, and will withstand a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch. If that is so, why not a corn cob composition (ironclad) elevator?

The shifting of crop enterprises in France, which is typical of the change going on all over Europe, has reacted to the benefit of grain exporters in this country. France pur-

chased about 4.3 per cent of her normal cereal imports from the United States before the World War. Since that time, the French farmer has taken up dairying in earnest, and has abandoned grain growing to a great degree. Consequently our cereal trade with France last year was nearly four times its pre-war volume. The outlook is for additional gains this year. Certain market prophets see a strengthening influence for exports of grain and all other products to France, as a result of the record-shattering flight of Captain Lindbergh from New York to Paris. Yet even counting out the goodwill element which may thus have been established, a live French demand for wheat and other grains may be depended upon for part of our 1927 harvest.

Selskosojus-America, of New York, N. Y., is the 18-letter hyphenated word meaning the American grain trading agency of the Russian grain pool, but its significance lies deeper than its cross-word puzzle possibilities. Through it comes the announcement of a vast reorganization of Russian grain marketing machinery. The special organization, Khlebocentr, meaning grain center, now unites in membership nearly 2,000,000 farmers, who will co-operatively sell over 100,000,000 bushels of grain this year. How long the pool will last after the Soviet treasury withdraws its annual subsidy of several hundred-thousand dollars, remains to be seen. About 50 per cent of the purchases of the Khlebocentr are made on commission for the Soviet State Bank which has developed a new banking sideline in the form of a chain of grain elevators. The operations of Selskosojus-America, and Khlebocentr seem as complicated as their names.

The American Institute of Co-operation will hold its third annual summer session in Chicago, beginning June 20. Department of Agriculture officials will be present in suitable numbers from Washington, D. C., to explain the technique involved in co-operative elevator management. The first week of the session will be devoted almost wholly to wheat, corn, oats, rice, and cotton crop marketing, and a Canadian pool executive will be imported for the occasion. Secretary Jardine will talk on the "The Progress of Farmers Co-operative Movements." It is amusing to watch from month to month the grand spirit of helpfulness which his department generates for consumption by co-operatives. Although the services actually rendered by independent elevators at country points and terminals is at least of equal importance to the service of the "co-ops," we have yet to see official recognition of that fact from Washington. The co-operatives, however, represent great potential voting power, and so are continually bombarded with helpful advice as to how to conduct themselves. Whether they are fortunate or unfortunate in that is a debatable point. Co-operative elevators are the spoiled children of the grain trade. To those who have succeeded in spite of their Uncle Sam's vote-motivated petting, extra credit should be given.

A. H. LEESON
Buffalo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

G. C. MARTIN, JR.
St. Louis

NEW YORK FUND LARGE

During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1927, \$224,055 were distributed in gratuities by the New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund. During that period 43 members of the Exchange, who were participants in the fund, died. The surplus fund increased \$9,973 during the year and the balance sheets show assets of \$684,109. Welding Ring is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the gratuity fund and with John V. Jewell, B. H. Wunder, E. R. Carhart and Walter B. Pollock comprises the company.

GRAIN TRADE AND THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The grain trade is represented in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in an important way. Charles W. Lonsdale of Kansas City is a director of the Chamber, representing the Civic Development Department. Edward P. Peck, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and vice-presi-



EDWARD P. PECK

dent and general manager of the Omaha Elevator Company, has been elected a director of the Chamber to represent the Department of Domestic Distribution.

This latter assignment is an important one to the grain trade and Mr. Peck's experience and sound judgment will be of service to the entire nation in this capacity. He is slow to accept positions which involve responsibilities outside his chosen field, but when he does accept Mr. Peck has the reputation of seeing things through, so that the Department which he heads is looked to for constructive work in distribution problems.

WICHITA BOARD ELECTS

At the annual election on the Wichita (Kan.) Board of Trade, I. H. Blood was elected to serve as president during the coming year. With him will be associated A. C. Baldwin as vice-president. Mr. Blood is head of the grain company at Wichita which bears his name, the I. H. Blood Grain Company.

The following were elected to the Board of Directors: L. H. Powell, president of the Wichita

Terminal Elevator Company; James G. Dixon, president of the Dixon Grain Company; W. H. Smith, vice-president of the Stevens-Scott Grain Company, and John H. Beyer, a member of the Beyer Grain Company.

GRAIN MAN AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The grain trade will be represented in the coming meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which will meet in Stockholm, Sweden, on June 27 to July 2. Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, New York, and now associated with the Barnes Ames Company, grain dealers of New York City, will be there as chairman of the group on trade barriers.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, will head the delegation which will be comprised of more than 150 leading business executives of this country.

The conference will be in session six days, during which time the delegates will endeavor to work out a solution of some of the problems which are retarding the development of international commerce.

OLD CANADIAN FIRM MAKES CHANGE

An important change was made by James Richardson & Sons of Winnipeg as it entered its seventieth year in business. The company on June 1 took over the business of E. A. Pierce & Co., stock brokers in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building. In addition to the extensive facilities for trading owned by the Pierce company, there will be the continental wire service of Richardson & Sons at the disposal of its patrons.

The company has been in the grain and grain export business in every department for 70 years, 10 years longer than Canada has been a confederacy. It has 11 offices, spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans across Canada and representatives in hundreds of towns and cities. It owns and leases thousands of miles of telegraph wire and has so complete a system that an order can be sent to almost any part of America and notice of its prosecution received back at headquarters within 60 seconds.

The new office will be under the management of Ralph D. Baker, who for the past 18 months has been managing the business of E. A. Pierce & Co. The firm holds membership in all the leading stock and grain exchanges on the continent. The various operations of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., are directed from their general and executive offices which occupy the tenth and part of the ninth floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building.

KANSAS CITY DEALERS GET REFUND

Under an act recently passed by the Kansas state legislature, the law requiring a 25-cent tax on each future trade made on the Kansas City Board of Trade was repealed. Subsequently, 60 grain dealers, members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, were refunded taxes totalling \$73,000. The refund checks were for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$5,000.

ARMOUR COMPANY WITHDRAWS INJUNCTION SUIT

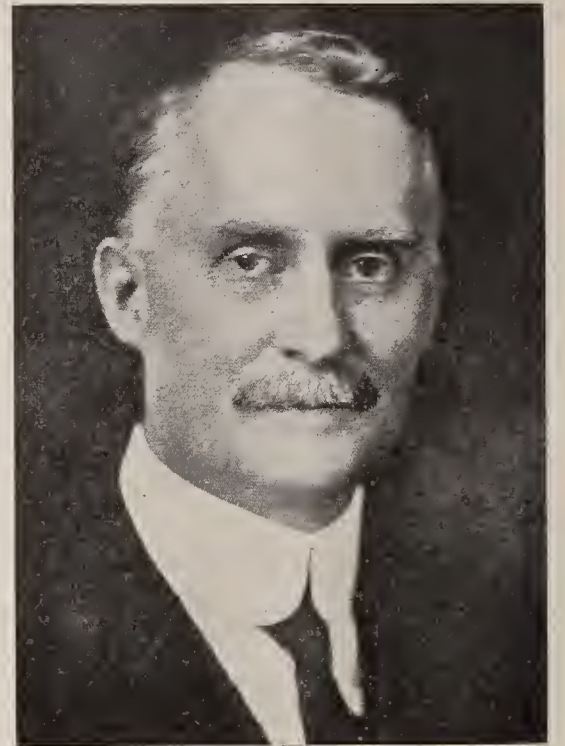
Following the dissolution of the Armour Grain Company, officers of the company have withdrawn the injunction suit against the Grain Futures Ad-

ministration in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The company naturally has no further interest in its appeal from the proceedings of the Grain Futures Administration which sought to punish it for alleged violation of the Grain Futures Act. The dissolution of the company, of course, and the precedent circumstances gave the administration all it could have obtained by a successful outcome of the suit.

Counsel for the Armour Grain Company have protected their clients through a stipulation which in effect would revive the appeal if the Government should resume prosecution.

ELECTION AT NEW YORK

William Beatty of the Barnes-Ames Company was elected president of the New York Produce Exchange at the recent election, succeeding B. H. Wunder. Other officers selected were: Axel Hansen, vice-president; Walter B. Pollock, treasurer; for the Board of Managers, two years, Samuel Knighton, Robert McVicar, James O'Donoghoe, Win-



WILLIAM BEATTY

chester Noyes, Robert F. Straub, John E. Seaver. Welding Ring was elected three-year trustee of the gratuity fund.

The new president, William Beatty, has been associated with Julius H. Barnes for many years. He came from Canada to this country and his wide experience will make him a most useful officer of the Exchange. This is true also of Axel Hansen, vice-president, a leading grain exporter, who was chairman of the Grain Futures Committee which put future trading on its feet last year.

In his annual report, retiring president Wunder declared that the new grain futures department is working so efficiently that not a single complaint has thus far been lodged as to any transactions through it. He said that the outlay for it would be abundantly repaid.

OPTION MARKET AT HAMBURG

The Hamburg Grain Trade Association of Hamburg, Germany, will begin trading in grain futures on July 1. Negotiations are under way with a company to guarantee fulfillment of contracts, the guaranteeing company, "Liquidationskasse," will make

a small charge, about \$2.40 per hundred tons of grain, for the service and risk, and will pass on the security or amount of margin. The minimum quantity traded in will be 30 tons and only members of the Hamburg Grain Trade Association, established at Hamburg, Altoona, or Wandsbek, will be admitted to the grain option market.

Three quotations will be published daily, the opening, half-time and close. Points of delivery and warehouses where deliveries may be made, will be fixed by the committee. All parcels of grain will be subjected to inspection by experts three days before date of tender. The certificate of quality must be delivered to the "Kasse" together with the tender.

MURRAY'S REPORT

The Clement-Curtis June crop report, as compiled by Nat. C. Murray, says: "Winter wheat prospects declined at the rate of nearly a million bushels a day during May, and in the last week of the month the indications were for a crop of 563,166,000 bushels, which compares with the Government's May 1 forecast of 593,940,000 bushels, and our forecast for the last week of April of 602,636,000. Last year the crop was 626,929,000 and the average of the preceding five years 550,629,000 bushels. Condition is 75.5 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 78.1, and the indicated yield per acre 14.5 bushels, which compares with a yield of 17.0 bushels last year and 14.9 bushels the 10-year average. The decline in prospects occurred mostly in the three states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where dry weather prevailed. In the rest of the United States, where excessive rains interfered seriously with the planting of spring crops, the changes in Winter wheat prospects during May were moderate.

"The acreage seeded to oats decreased 4.1 per cent and totals 42,583,000 acres. The condition 80.4 per cent compared with a 10-year average of 86.1 and forecasts 1,277,601,000 bushels, or 30 bushels per acre; production last year was 1,253,739,000, and the average for the preceding five years 1,318,021,000 bushels. The acreage reduction is especially marked in Illinois (19 per cent) and Missouri (25 per cent). The condition is below average in most states."

OUR SYMPATHY TO MR. EARLY

Members of the grain and hay trade of the Cincinnati Board of Trade were shocked and grieved on June 6 when they learned of the death of Nannie Terrill Early, wife of H. Lee Early, president of the Early & Daniel Company.

Mrs. Early died at the Bethesda Hospital late Sunday night, June 5, after an heroic struggle to regain her health following a major operation.

Mrs. Early was born in Boone County, Ky., 64 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Early were looking forward to the celebration of their fortieth wedding anniversary.

Surviving Mrs. Early are: Mrs. Blanche Roberts of Medford, Ore., Robert Lee Early, treasurer of The Early & Daniel Company, and Ellis Early, manager of the Early & Daniel Company's large feed establishment at Cincinnati. Five grandchildren, who were the joy of Mrs. Early, will also mourn and cherish the memory of the lovable and noble grandmother. The entire family was at the bedside when their mother passed away. The funeral took place Wednesday, June 8, at 2:30 p. m. at the family homestead at Sayler Park, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Early leaves a host of mourners in the hay and grain trade, since practically every member at one time or another was bathed in the sunlight of her delightful personality.

CROMWELL'S JUNE 1 CROP REPORT

R. O. Cromwell, statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co., of Chicago, says: "The condition of Winter wheat is 76.8 per cent of normal and indicates a production of 568,906,000 bushels. Conditions are fair to good except in the Southwest, where immediate weather will be extremely important in determining the accuracy of present estimates. Prospects by leading states in million bushels follow:

Kansas 117, Oklahoma 37.7, Texas 14, Colorado 15, Nebraska 60, Missouri 20.8, Montana 10.2, Illinois 39.6, Indiana 30, Ohio 26.6. Possible improvement in central Kansas could raise Kansas prospects 10,000,000.

"Spring wheat acreage is reported at 19,025,000. In July last year it was officially estimated at 20,884,000 and revised, largely due to abandonment, to 19,613,000. The condition is 84 per cent, compared to 78.5 last year. This forecasts a production of 224,495,000 bushels. The average of private estimates last June indicated about 217,000,000 bushels. Final production was 205,000,000 bushels.

"Oats acreage is 43,062,000. Last year official estimate gave 45,945,000 and this was revised to 44,394,000 for harvest. Condition of oats is estimated at 82 per cent and indicates a crop of 1,305,000,000 bushels. Last June the average of private estimates was for 1,342,000,000 bushels and final production was 1,254,000,000 bushels."

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MAN PLEASED

John D. Mullally of the Martin Grain Company, St. Louis, is justly proud of a new honor which was recently accorded his oldest son, Lieut. Joseph Wilson Mullally who has been appointed Naval Aid to President Coolidge. This honor is the more gratifying in that it came as an acknowledgment of the ability and worth of Lieut. Mullally, who enlisted



LIEUT. JOSEPH WILSON MULLALLY

in the war, received his officers training at Chicago and has made his way by his own efforts entirely.

The many friends of Mr. Mullally in the grain and hay trade will share his gratification in the young naval officer's preferment and wish him well in his new post of honor.

CHICAGO BOARD HAS ACTIVE LEGION POST

The Chicago Board of Trade has among its members and employes a post of the American Legion which takes a prominent position among the service organizations of the country. Board of Trade Post No. 304 has recently organized a drum and bugle corps and drill team. Uniforms have been ordered and within the next month the boys are going to come forth in full array.

This unit appeared June 12 for participation in the dedication of the new Legion building at Park Ridge. Governor Small of Illinois and Vice-President Dawes of the United States also appeared to assist in the program. The drum and bugle corps took part in the Memorial services on the floor of the exchange the preceding Saturday. It is the intention to have them compete in various activities and the drill team to compete in drills with other posts of the American Legion and among the important occasions of this sort scheduled for the immediate future will be the state convention of the Legion, in Joliet, in August.

The present officers of the post include the follow-

ing: John H. Fisher of James E. Bennett & Co., commander; Thomas Holland, of Logan & Bryan, first vice-commander; Arthur J. Bailer, of the Quaker Oats Company, second vice-commander; A. S. Trude, Jr., of Lamson Bros. & Co., adjutant; August C. Hennig, of the Board's secretary's office, finance officer; H. W. Ewert, of the weighmaster's department, service officer; W. T. Jordan, chaplain; John Marin, Jr., sergeant-at-arms; and the athletic officers include W. H. Fisher, C. F. Hamper and Anthony J. Mueller, of Rumsey & Co.

PEORIA MARKET QUIET

There has been nothing of consequence doing in the way of wheat in this market—our attention having been paid to corn and oats and particularly corn.

The movement during the past 30 days has been heavy, moderate and light and the prices have fluctuated a great deal corresponding with the ups and downs in the speculating market. The local industries have been running well, using approximately 75,000 bushels daily and there has been very little trouble any time, even when receipts have been heavy, to get market value for corn here. One of the best qualities possessed by the Peoria market is the fact that all sorts of corn can be used here from the very best grades down to the very poorest sample corn and it is not often that any corn comes here that cannot be sold at its full market value.

So far as we see it now the movement of corn this way is likely to be moderate and we guess largely of the lower grades and sample grades and we think it safe in advising shippers that Peoria is the best market for No. 6 and sample and as good a market as any other on grades to No. 2 and No. 3 Yellow, which sometimes does not quite break equal to others.

The planting season so far as the Illinois belt is concerned is very nearly at an end. Our judgement is that tonight fully 90 per cent of the acreage will have been planted. The question of the future values depends very largely on the progress of the new crop. Rather good growing conditions must prevail in order to produce a crop that will be mature. We have confidence that the growing crop may do well considering its distressingly poor start.

This market has been getting rather more oats for the past 30 days than expected. Trade has been generally dull and it is hard even now to place them at especially desirable values. The growing oats are reported by some to be in generally fair conditions, some say good and others say poor and we leave it to you to guess what the final out-come will be—but so far as this market is concerned we think all oats will bring here equal to competing markets.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill. Market letter of June 11.*

VARIETY AT ITS BEST

One seldom sees such strenuous field activities as prevailed on Illinois farms during the week just past—weather was perfect for outdoor work and on three days the mercury stood in the 80 at midday. They say "Variety is the spice of life"—we certainly have the variety. One traveler reports a farmer shucking 1926 crop corn in one field, while another was cultivating the 1927 crop nearby. One farmer threshed 40 acres of the 1926 crop oats Thursday while early fields of 1927 crop were beginning to head out. More work is required than usual to prepare a good seed bed, as most soils are packed badly and turn up lumpy behind the plow.

One gets various reports regarding the growing wheat: Some fields look good, but the acreage will no doubt be pulled down by bare spots caused by ponds, yellow spots by packed soils and excess moisture and a more or less general complaint of heads being shorter than usual. Conditions outlined above also apply to oats fields in this section of the state and in addition we hear that the oat plants have not stooled out as they should.

Attractive corn prices have drawn corn slowly but steadily from farms to local elevators on days when muddy fields prevented farm work. It seems likely that just this kind of a movement may continue for some weeks and that same will take the place of the regular corn planting rush to market

that often occurs, which would mean a lighter movement over a longer period than usual. With a larger percentage north of Decatur and a smaller portion south, probably as good a guess as any is that 75 per cent of our corn acreage is now planted and that another week of good weather will complete the job.

Local elevator stocks of corn and oats are light which leads us to believe that arrivals at terminal markets will diminish rather than increase in the near future.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill. Market letter of June 11.*

KESSINGER BILL DESTRUCTIVE

Frank J. Delany, member of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared before the House committee of the Illinois legislature that the Kessinger bill means the slow death of futures trading in Illinois.

Under the bill, grain marketing would be thrown into state politics. A commission with wide powers would license, regulate and punish individual members for violation of whatever regulations the commission cared to make.

Bankers, grain merchants and representatives of allied interests declare the exchange could not function under the act and that the central grain market of the world would be driven from the state. The bill has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House.

Mr. Delany characterized the bill "as a shining example of the evil men can accept" when dealing with unfamiliar subjects.

"We who know the problems of grain marketing know that the bill is completely destructive and would be disastrous in its effect. It would create a system of spies, sleuths and informers. It creates by its terms a magnificent opportunity for crooked dealing by clerks, employes of grain merchants and others. It is an opportunity unknown in business history. It gives all the power of search that the Volstead Act gives."

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURE TRADING IN MAY

The Grain Futures Administration, reporting the May future trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, shows an increase in activity over recent months, there being a total of 1,960,130,000 bushels of all grain, as against 1,132,389,000 bushels in April. The May trades were divided among the various grains as follows, for the purpose of comparison the April figures for each grain being given in parentheses: Wheat, 1,094,468,000 bushels (712,327,000); corn, 649,891,000 bushels (287,381,000); oats, 161,445,000 bushels (87,338,000); rye, 54,326,000 bushels (45,343,000).

The average open contracts for May, "short" side of contracts only, there being an equal volume of open on the "long" side, were: Wheat, 68,957,000 bushels, as against 85,808,000 in May of last year and 80,193,000 in April; corn, 69,326,000 bushels compared with 53,831,000 a year ago and 80,416,000 last month; oats, 32,798,000 bushels, as against 77,618,000 last year and 43,551,000 last month; rye, 8,507,000 bushels, compared with 8,359,000 last year and 13,585,000 in April.

CASH GRAIN FLUCTUATES

The cash situation in grain for the past month has been very changeable. The movement of all grain was very good until the price advanced to the high point. As soon as it reached the peak, receipts diminished and most everyone was expecting still higher prices. We do not look for any large amount of grain to come in until after the harvest, although it is possible that there will be an even movement in small quantities. Most of the grain now held in farmers' hands can easily be held if desired.

Reports through this part of the state as to the new corn crop show that only about one-third of the corn is up. The other two-thirds will probably be finished planting the first of next week. It is hard to conceive how it will be possible to raise more than a half crop of good corn in Indiana. Looks good in some places and very poor in others.

Wheat generally is in good condition but only about 90 per cent acreage of last year.—*Crabbs*

Reynolds Taylor Company, Crawfordsville, Ind. Market letter of June 11.

FORM NEW CHICAGO GRAIN FIRM

Among the most recent additions to the ranks of firms operating on the Chicago Board of Trade is that of Gerstenberg & Alsberg, with offices in Room 209 Traders Building, 309 S. La Salle Street. The firm is doing a general commission business, dealing in cash grain and futures, as well as stocks.

R. A. Gerstenberg, one of the members of the new partnership, entered the grain business in 1915, and excepting two years spent in the service during the war period, has been in the grain trade ever since. Until just lately he has been actively associated with his father, one of the oldest members of the Board and a grain man of a long standing reputation for integrity and public spirited activity. In 1916 and 1917, R. A. Gerstenberg was on the road and again from 1919 to 1922 he was on the road. In 1922, he became a member of the Board and has made his headquarters in Chicago ever since.

Lewis Alsberg is another of the younger Board members who has achieved a great deal in a comparatively short time. He entered the office of a prominent grain firm as a boy and has had about 20 years' experience in the trade, connected with several Chicago concerns. Mr. Alsberg operated in-



R. A. GERSTENBERG AND LEWIS ALSBERG AND SON
dividually for five years before entering the present firm with Mr. Gerstenberg—who had also operated individually for two years prior to the present arrangement.

CINCINNATI MARKET GOOD

The cash grain situation in Cincinnati for the past month has been very good. We have had good inquiry on all grain. Receipts have been rather light and terminal stocks are practically cleaned out.—*The Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. In letter of June 11.*

GRAIN MOVEMENT FAIR

Receipts of wheat have been light from this territory the past month, looks like its about all shipped. Growing wheat is coming along nicely although in low spots, its not doing well, heading in some of this vicinity. Crop will not be large as acreage is short.

Receipts of corn have been fairly large lately and prices have had quite a decline, both cash and futures. Our market has been well in line on prices of good corn and higher than others on poor corn the demand is and has been equal to the supply, industries taking all offerings. Corn planting, corn plowing, plowing ground for planting and shelling goes merrily on all at the same time. If weather continues good, no doubt all the corn will be planted by the last of next week. The low lands will undoubtedly lay idle this year as most of them have from two to ten feet of water on them at the present time. This no doubt will reduce the acreage to some extent.

The oats movement to this market has been fair and oats have been readily disposed of at prices higher than most markets. Growing oats look good, where ground is not too wet.

All markets have been erratic and price swings

have been large and fast, both higher and lower. In this state talk of legislation for the grain trade, has weakened prices and until this matter is finally disposed of, predictions, guesses or thought, counts for very little.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill. Market letter of June 11.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The memberships of the following on the Board of Trade have been transferred: A. I. Valentine, L. W. Wheatland, Estate David R. Francis, Estate L. Southworth, Charles E. Hunting, Jr., Howard W. Jenkins, Kurtis R. Froedtert, Louis M. Steinberg, Max S. Sickie, Jr., and Charles Bednorz. New members of the exchange are: Malcolm H. Reed, James D. Kennedy, T. T. Francis, Kenton D. Keilholtz, Walter A. Teipel, George R. Siddenburg, Albert R. Taylor, James S. McCourtney, Patrick P. Donahue and James E. Begley. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

Duluth.—J. P. Mitchell and G. W. Williams are new members on the Board of Trade. W. C. Mitchell and J. T. Hickman have withdrawn their memberships. Reported by Secretary Charles F. MacDonald.

TERMINAL NOTES

New York Stock Exchange quotations are no longer given on the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, Mo.

E. J. Furlong was re-elected trustee of the Gratuity Fund of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for five years.

Logan & Bryan, Chicago grain and stock brokers, on June 6 opened a branch office in the Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.

R. S. Stephens will be Minneapolis representative of F. S. Lewis & Co. Mr. Stephens was formerly with the Armour Grain Company.

Clarence A. Fischer is succeeded as secretary of Dennis & Co., Inc., grain commission company of Baltimore, Md., by Louis Slembecker.

Larger and better offices are now occupied by the Traders Feed & Grain Company at 736-737 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

The marginal requirements on corn as announced by the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corporation, effective May 21, are 2 cents per bushel.

A translux has been installed in the office of the Logan & Bryan at Minneapolis. The offices are also being equipped with a new stock and grain board.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is now posting Minneapolis barley quotations at 15-minute intervals. It began doing this the latter part of May.

P. J. McCullough is now connected with the Lamborn, Hutchings & Co., of New York City. He formerly represented Rumsey & Co., on the Produce Exchange.

James A. Richardson, president of the James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., was recently elected to the directorate of the Canadian Pacific railway.

A branch office with private wire service has been opened at Beloit, Kan., for Goffe & Carkener, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo. Thomas Dunn is manager of the branch.

A branch house has been established at Galveston, Texas, by C. B. Fox & Co., Inc., grain exporters of New Orleans. J. B. Donegan will have charge of the Galveston offices.

Samuel Knighton has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Produce Exchange. He is associated with Samuel Knighton & Son of New York City.

Central Elevator "A" at Chicago, has been declared not regular for delivery of grain on futures contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade. It is operated as a private elevator.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Bourse, the following officers were chosen for the coming year: Emil P. Albrecht was re-elected president; Lincoln K. Passmore, re-elected first vice-president; Philip Godfey, second vice-president; Miers Busch, third vice-president.

W. S. Appleton was re-elected treasurer and assistant secretary and William S. Lockyer, secretary. Mr. Albrecht has been president of the Bourse since 1917.

Frank L. Shull is the new president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He succeeds Raymond B. Wilcox who is recovering from injuries received in an automobile accident.

The Bakers Evans Grain Company at Wichita, Kan., is succeeded in business by the A. F. Baker Grain Company. Chas. M. Evans is now operating as the C. M. Evans Grain Company.

Hulburt, Warren & Chandler are represented in New York City by Arthur F. Eastman who was formerly with the James Stewart Grain Corporation and the Saskatchewan Elevator Company.

J. Howard Gubbins is no longer associated with the A. S. MacDonald Commission Company of Boston, Mass., and is now connected with the grain retail concern of Curley Bros., of Wakefield, Mass.

Beginning with May 30, stocks of grain in private elevators of the Columbia Malting Company, the Hayford Elevator and the A. Schwill & Co. Elevator at Chicago, were included in visible in Chicago.

The new Lincoln, Neb., branch of Jackson Bros. & Co., grain brokers, of New York and Chicago, is to be conducted by S. C. Miller. Mr. Miller for seven years was manager of the Lincoln office of the Armour Grain Company.

An extensive grain merchandising department has been opened in the Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis, by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. W. G. Kellogg, Ralph Bruce and M. R. Walsh will operate this department.

The Cleveland A. Newton testimonial dinner was given by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange on May 31 at the Cornado Hotel. The dinner had been planned for some time ago but was postponed because of the illness of Mr. Newton.

The smoking room of the Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo., has again been opened to the public. Thirty-day complimentary tickets of admission are issued to friends of members upon the recommendation of a member in good standing.

A new customers' room has been opened at 210 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y., by B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc. In this room are a large board and comfortable chairs and the firm plans to use it particularly for grain futures trading.

The memberships of the Ichtertz & Watson Commission Company and T. J. Lonergan & Co., in the St. Louis Grain Clearing Company, St. Louis, Mo., have been withdrawn. The Ichtertz & Watson Company has been dissolved and both men will make other connections.

The Vanderslice-Lynds Company, grain dealers of Omaha, Neb., will be represented in the western part of Omaha territory by Art Kerschen. He formerly had headquarters at Holdrege, Neb. Mr. Kerschen was formerly with the Geiger Grain Company of St. Joe.

The suit of Isaac T. Rhea against the St. Louis Merchants Exchange has been dismissed by the State Supreme Court. It was filed when the Exchange fixed a settlement price on corn sold in 1917 on future contracts. Mr. Rhea's suit against the Schreiner Grain Company was also dismissed.

The Garmon Grain Company was recently organized at St. Louis, Mo., by Edward M. Garmon. Mr. Garmon was for years a member of the Merchants Exchange, being connected with the Langenberg Bros. Grain Company and the J. B. Horton Grain Company. He will do a general commission business, specializing in oats.

Robert Morris has retired from the grain business in which he was engaged for many years at Philadelphia and has resigned as chairman of the Grain Committee of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. Albert L. Hood has been elected by the Board of Directors to fill the place vacated by Mr. Morris.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Broker-Lydiard-Hatch Company at Minneapolis, Minn. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and

will handle grain. F. C. Lydiard was for 15 years a member of the firm of Getchell, Tanton Company and recently became a member of the Broker Hatch Company. Mr. Lydiard is president; Mr. Broker, vice-president; Leo S. Hatch, secretary; and Wm. Hatch, treasurer.

James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago grain merchants, have closed the Topeka branch of the company. The Bennett company bought the Trusler Grain Company interests early in April. The equipment of the Trusler Grain Company has been bought by the B. C. Christopher Company. T. A. Flynn is manager of the Topeka office of the Christopher company.

Albert R. Taylor will be head of the Chicago branch of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company of Milwaukee, Wis. He has offices at 817 Postal Telegraph Building and will have charge of the 1,000,000-bushel I. C. Elevator. Mr. Taylor was former president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and president of the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company.

Creditors of Houston, Fible & Co., stock, grain and cotton brokers of Kansas City, Mo., who failed in 1923 are expecting a final dividend of 6 per cent. It is result of a claim by J. W. Perry, trustee, of \$191,000 against the Government for overpayment of income taxes between 1918 and 1922. In addition to the sum mentioned, the Government is expected to pay interest of \$85,000. Creditors have so far received 90 per cent in dividends.

TRADE NOTES

Weller Metal Products Company of 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, reports a very busy season. Installations of the company's products have been completed in the Staley Elevator at Decatur, Ill., Wabash Railroad Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland Grain & Milling Company's plants at Mansfield, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., and the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator at Green Bay, Wis. The Weller Metal Products Company have recently made several important installations in cement plants.

During the week ending May 28, Fairbanks-Morse & Co. of Chicago, received orders for five type "S" track scales. The orders came from the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at Jonesboro, Ark.; the Northern Pacific Railroad at Billings, Mont.; the Big Four Railroad at Crawfordsville, Ind.; Southern Cotton Oil Company at Memphis, Tenn.; and the New Cornelia Capper Company at Ajo, Ariz. All but one were repeat orders, and were secured against lower bids, in some cases, from competing companies.

In building the new 1,500,000-bushel elevator for The Quaker Oats Company of Cedar Rapids, the Leonard Construction Company of Chicago attained a speed in the erection of the tanks which, if not a record, is something of which they may well be proud. By the use of movable forms, the reinforcement was set in place and the concrete poured to a height 98 feet above the bottom slab in 19 days. This was for the entire battery of 48 tanks, each 25 feet in diameter, and the workhouse, 16 by 64 feet, on the ground floor.

John S. Metcalf Company of Chicago, grain elevator engineers, which has erected plants in all parts of the world, has been granted a permit to enter Texas. The capital stock of the Texas company is \$50,000 and Edward Burns of Houston will be the Texas agent. In years of big Winter wheat crops, with the rapid harvest movement which has been accelerated by the combine harvester-thresher, Texas will need new export elevators to take care of the crop, and doubtless the Metcalf company will have a generous share in the improvements.

A new catalog from H. W. Caldwell & Son Company of Chicago which is now a subsidiary of the Link-Belt Company, announces the Caldwell Speed Reducer which has many features embodied for the first time in speed reducers. One type of the reducer, "A", is designed for conveyor or elevator service, while "B", is designed especially for driving

screw conveyors. This is a typical Caldwell product—well tried out and proved, priced right and, we think, the kind of a speed reducer that industry has been looking for. It combines many desirable features not found in any other speed reducer. The Caldwell Speed Reducer is a self-contained unit which combines two separate drives; a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive from the high speed shaft; and a cut spur gear drive to the low speed shaft; made in sizes to furnish ratios from 7:1 to 40:1 in Type "A", or to 30:1 in Type "B". With the Caldwell Speed Reducer it is not necessary to use a flexible coupling on the motor shaft; the Silent Chain Drive provides the necessary flexibility between the motor and the speed reducer shaft.

SIMPLE METHOD OF DETERMINING OIL CONTENT OF FLAXSEED IS DEVELOPED

A simple method for testing flaxseed and linseed cake to determine the oil content of these products has been developed by the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Laboratory research has shown a wide variation to exist in the oil content of the various qualities and classes of foreign and domestic grown flaxseed. Extensive tests have been made of the flaxseed crops for the years 1919-24 inclusive, the result of which has been the development of a method of testing which in 15 minutes gives correct oil content.

Details of the Department's study, together with a description of the test method recommended, have been published in United States Department of Agriculture Department Bulletin 1471-D, entitled "Oil Content of Flaxseed, With Comparisons of Tests for Determining Oil Content", copies of which may be had of Federal Grain Supervisors or upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin deals with the production and consumption of flaxseed in the United States, world production and trade in flaxseed, oil content of flaxseed by classes, physical tests for determining oil content, inspection and grading of flaxseed, relation between numerical grade of domestic flaxseed and oil content of the sample, and a simple, rapid test for determining oil content.

CHANGE IN F. T. C. ORGANIZATION

The work of the export trade division of the Federal Trade Commission has been transferred to the legal division of the Commission. This action was taken in the interest of economy, the commission said, when the announcement was made on May 31. A new section of the legal division has been created and designated the export trade section and the chief counsel has been assigned to have direct supervision of the new section and the administration of the Export Trade Act, which has to do with associations engaged solely in export trade.

COWPEAS AND CORN

It has been found in experiments conducted in Tennessee that where corn and cowpeas are planted in rotation it is unprofitable to turn under a cowpea or soybean crop for the sake of increasing the productivity of the soil as measured by the corn crop of the following year. A much better than average condition can be expected where the legumes are pastured off or are fed as hay and the manure returned.

For six years experiments were carried out with soybeans and for four years with cowpeas to determine the effects of these crops when planted in the row with the corn and in every case the yields of corn were reduced, the average reduction for the 10 years' trial being 15.5 bushels per acre.

A full account of these experiments is contained in the March 1927 bulletin of the University of Tennessee, Agricultural Experiment Station of Knoxville, Tenn., a copy of which may be obtained on request.

FIRST 1927 CARLOAD OF WHEAT

What is believed to be the first carload of wheat from the 1927 crop was shipped from Grandfield, Okla., on June 6. It was consigned to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. Wesley Cox and J. C. Recer, near Grandfield, raised the wheat which was harvested with a combine and averaged about 15 bushels to the acre.

MONTREAL HAS RECORD MAY

May, 1927, stands as a record May for the Montreal Harbor Elevator, for during that month grain receipts and deliveries exceeded the handling for any other May in the history of the port, and the daily turnover for May 31, set a new record for the Montreal Harbor Commission.

More than 1,000,000 bushels were delivered to the four elevators every day during the whole month and more than 1,000,000 bushels passed out of the bins every day on an average. Total deliveries for the month were 34,970,387 bushels, while receipts amounted to 31,006,420 bushels. Figures for May, 1925, are the nearest to those of last month, being 27,922,917 bushels deliveries and 25,305,876 bushels receipts. Those for the same month last season were 22,846,850 bushels deliveries, and 22,881,073 bushels receipts.

WHEAT POOL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

With offices at Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C., the Alberta Pools Elevator Company has been organized in British Columbia with a capital stock of \$600,000. It is the purpose of the corporation to secure and acquire country and terminal elevators, warehouses and other facilities for the furthering of the interests of the Alberta wheat pool.

The pool now leases No. 2 Elevator at Vancouver and owns a terminal site at Burrard Inlet, near Vancouver with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. It also leases the Prince Rupert, B. C., elevator farther up the coast where 10,000,000 bushels of grain in 24 vessels had been shipped out this season. The pool now plans to build an additional terminal elevator at Vancouver and probably one at Victoria, B. C.

IOWA FARMERS' ELEVATOR DOES ITS SHARE

Corn and Iowa are just as intimately allied as corned beef and cabbage; and the prosperity of Iowa is so dependent on its vast grain production that no other single factor has anywhere near the same importance to the citizen and taxpayer. Country grain elevators and the farmers are the very basis of the state's welfare. When crops are poor, the condition must inevitably be reflected in all other phases of the state's material progress. Consequently it is evident that concerns like the Farmers Elevator Company of Traer, Iowa, represent an important place in the state's industrial scheme of things, and here is one company at least which has done its full share to help carry the load.

The company has two elevators, one on the R. I. P. and the other on the C. & N. W. line. Both are of frame construction; and the storage capacity of the company is 40,000 bushels, divided into 10 bins. The receiving capacity is 700 bushels per hour and the shipping capacity is the same.

Electricity is used as the means of operation and is also used for lighting. A five-horsepower motor has been provided and there is a 30-foot belt drive. A wagon scale of 10 tons' capacity, affords the weighing facilities of the plant. For protection against the fire hazard, both water barrels and a pump fire extinguisher are used. An automatic dump has been installed.

Wheat, corn, barley and oats are the principal grains handled; and aside from these the Farmers Elevator Company also merchandises certain side-

lines. Chief among these sidelines are feeds and coal, the former probably running to the larger volume. The concern has been in successful operation since 1919.

HELPS HANDLE CROP IN NORTH WEST

With the advent of the nation's chief executive in his summer headquarters in the Black Hills, the country's attention centers more than ever on North Dakota and the great grain producing country of the Northwest. Among the numerous concerns operating country stations in this area is the Independent Elevator Company, at Palermo, N. D., of which J. G. Tweten is the owner. The house measures 30 by 30 feet and 45 feet to the eaves, and it is situated adjacent to the right of way of the Great Northern.

The elevator has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels, divided into 14 bins. It is of cribbed construction, and has a receiving capacity of 1,500 bushels per hour with a like shipping capacity. The plant is equipped with a cleaner and it is possible to clean 450 bushels per hour with the use of this machine.

A 15-horsepower Fairbanks Engine provides the power. There is a Fairbanks Wagon Scale and also an automatic scale at the top of the elevator; fire buckets have been placed at frequent intervals around the house to protect against fire.

About 75,000 bushels of grain were merchandised during the past year. This included chiefly wheat, rye, flax, barley and oats. Coal is handled as a sideline.

OPPOSES PROPOSED GRAIN TOLERANCES

E. S. Wagner, traffic director of the Millers National Federation, has issued a bulletin calling attention to certain proposals on grain tolerances. He states his organization has asked to be heard on these dockets and will probably oppose the propositions. The following is Mr. Wagner's explanation of the proposals:

Dockets as issued by the various committees are as follows, and it is logical to assume that committees in other territories will issue similar Dockets.

Western Trunk Line Committee Docket Bulletin No. 1822, dated May 23, 1927, Docket No. 5713-A.

Central Freight Association Docket Bulletin No. 1254, dated May 25, 1927, Docket Advice No. 15758.

Trunk Line Association Docket Bulletin No. 1141, dated May 12, 1927, Rate Proposal No. M-774.

In explanation these various proposals, the term "tolerance" means the difference in weights due to variations in scales and fluctuations in the weight of the commodity which are recognized by competent authority.

"Weights—Grain Tolerance: From One Official Weighing Point to Another. Present—No specific rules now govern. Proposed—See below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loads (in Pounds)	Commodity Tolerance	Two Hopper Scales	Two Hopper Scales	Two Hopper Scales	Two Hopper Scales	Two Hopper Scales
60,000	75	60	135	120	195	165
66,000	82	66	148	132	214	181
70,000	87	70	157	140	227	192
77,000	96	77	173	154	250	212
80,000	100	80	180	160	260	220
88,000	110	88	198	176	286	242
100,000	125	100	225	200	325	275
110,000	137	110	247	220	357	302

Column 1 shows the capacity and 110 per cent of capacity of the cars ordinarily used for the transportation of bulk grain.

Column 2 is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent of the value shown in Column 1, representing invisible loss and waste incident to the handling of bulk grain from scales to cars in loading, and from cars to scales in unloading.

Column 3 represents the tolerance for the two hopper scales used, namely, $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 per cent for the loading hopper scale and $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 per cent for the unloading hopper scale or $\frac{2}{20}$ ($\frac{1}{10}$) of 1 per cent for two hopper scales.

Column 4 shows the totals of columns 2 and 3, or

the total tolerances applicable for the commodity and two hopper scales used.

Column 5 represents the tolerance when two track scales (each $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent) are used, one at the loading point and the other at the unloading point.

Column 6 shows the totals of Columns 2 and 5, or the total tolerances applicable for the commodity and two track scales used.

Column 7 shows the total tolerances applicable for the commodity and one track scale and one hopper scale.

INDIANA POOL SETTLES FOR 1926 CROP

The Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association (Indiana wheat pool) has issued a settlement sheet which accompanied the final payment to the farmer for his 1926 crop, settled for about June 1, 1927. The price paid the farmer, according to this statement, was \$1.096, or 11.9 cents per bushel less than sold for, i. e., \$1.215, and this sale price is 4 cents less than the average price paid by grain dealers and millers for wagon wheat, making a total expense deducted by the pool, after paying the country elevator 5 cents per bushel, of 11.9 cents per bushel. While the farmers who used the pool for their sales got \$1.096, they could have realized \$1.225 net if they had sold direct to the country dealer, or realized 15.9 cents per bushel more than they did, in addition to not having to pay 6 per cent interest on money received.

Schedule No. 1 of the settlement sheet reads as follows:

Table of payments by grades applicable to members whose delivery point carries a freight rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred pounds to nearest terminal market and a local elevator handling charge of 5 cents per bushel.

SOFT WHEAT			
Grade No. 1	\$1.116	Grade No. 4	\$1.026
Grade No. 2	1.096	Grade No. 5	.996
Grade No. 3	1.066		

Sample grade paid on its merit because there is no uniform price for this quality of wheat.

The average sale price for No. 2 Soft wheat is shown in the recapitulation at \$1.215; less farm storage to members—\$.008 and physical expenses \$.091 leaving net to member—\$1.096. This is represented by previous payments, basis No. 2 Soft wheat—\$1.00 and reserve—\$.01; final payment—\$1.096.

No statement is made of the amount of wheat received, only what was sold; and accordingly there may be considerable on hand or there may be none, as far as can be told from a study of this sheet.

SELLING A REJECTED CAR OF GRAIN

An interesting decision in favor of the plaintiff was handed down by Arbitration Committee No. 2 of the Grain Dealers National Association in the suit of the Michigan Elevator Exchange of Lansing, Mich., against the Jackson Grain & Milling Company of Jackson, Mich. In this the committee decided that where the seller accepts rejection of an off grade car on contract and instructs buyer to sell out for seller's account, he cannot claim damages except to the extent that he can show negligence on the part of the buyer in handling; also where seller recalls draft and diverts a car and sells elsewhere, he cannot claim that this is for account of original buyer unless he has given due notice that he is selling "for account of whom it may concern."

UNLIMITED importation of wheat and wheat flour into the Canary Islands on permits issued by the Governor General of the Islands is now authorized by the Spanish Government, states a cablegram from C. H. Cunningham, American commercial attache at Madrid. The importation must take place within 60 days after the permit is granted. This cancels the royal order of March 16, limiting the importation of wheat and wheat flour into the Canary Islands.

NEWS LETTERS

NEW YORK
C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

THERE has been a gratifying increase in the value of memberships in the N. Y. Produce Exchange during the past month. Early in May the market was somewhat under pressure owing to a number of deaths and the resultant anxiety of various estates to liquidate their tickets. As a consequence "regular" tickets sold down as low as \$1,800, and associate memberships as low as \$1,200, and even lower according to some of the gossip heard. About the middle of the month with this pressure largely eliminated, there came a marked change for the better. Reflecting the greater activity in the grain futures market and also an optimistic feeling regarding developments in the future, especially in connection with the Exchange's real estate negotiations, the inquiry for memberships improved materially and it is now reported that "regulars" have sold at \$2,000, with further buyers at that price and no tickets seemingly available; while associate tickets are held at \$1,500 after sales at \$1,400.

Charles Varga of the North Atlantic Grain Company, exporters, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

In commenting upon the Kessinger Bill, then being discussed in the Illinois legislature, President B. H. Wunder of the N. Y. Produce Exchange expressed the following opinion: "Closing of the Chicago Board of Trade as a result of the enactment of this radical legislation would be a serious blow to the farmers of the country as well as to the grain trade of the West and Northwest." This view was shared by Axel Hansen, chairman of the Grain Futures Committee of the Exchange, who said he believed the danger of similar legislation in New York State was remote. He said further: "With the closing of the Chicago Board of Trade the entire hedging of the grain movement of the year in wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley would be forced into other markets and to Winnipeg unless the margin between the farmers' price and the absolute consuming price is greatly widened to protect the merchant in the storing and moving of the grain crops."

Thomas J. Coulter of Coulter & Coulter, flour merchants, has applied for admission to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

William H. Noyes of the Western Elevating Association, Inc., has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

The volume of trading in the Grain Futures market on the N. Y. Produce Exchange during the last week in May showed an increase of 29 per cent over the preceding week according to an announcement by Secretary W. C. Rossman. Heavy trading in both Canadian and domestic wheat as well as oats was reflected in the increase, but by far the greater part of the business done was in domestic wheat.

James Norris, Jr., son of James Norris, president of the Norris Grain Company of New York and Chicago, was among the Produce Exchange visitors late in June.

Among the applicants admitted to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the last meeting of the Board of Managers was Guy C. Hamilton, who recently severed his connection with the Chase National Bank and will act as floor representative for Lamson Bros. & Co. Mr. Hamilton is the son of Guy Hamilton, the representative of Bartlett Frazier & Co., and the latter was kept busy explaining matters to many puzzled friends who had not known of the close relationship. Those in the grain trade who are not well acquainted in the provision business had just recovered from the confusion caused by a previous bulletin announcing the resignation of Guy C. Hamilton. As it turned out this was an entirely different gentleman associated with the Harris Abattoir Company of New Jersey. You simply have to

"know your Guy Hamiltons" on the Exchange floor. There are three other Hamiltons, besides, including "Jack," with the local office of James E. Bennett & Co., and brother of "The Grain Guy."

Following the June meeting of the Board of Managers of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, President B. H. Wunder announced that arrangements had been made by the Special Realty Committee with the firm of Fulheimer & Wagner, architects and engineers, to make a general survey and submit a report on the financial and economic aspects affecting the real estate holdings of the Exchange, which will be done immediately. The question as to what action the Exchange should take in regard to its property has been under discussion for several months and the action just taken is regarded as an important step towards determining the future of the property; whether it shall be sold outright or improved by the erection of a new building by the Exchange itself.

Hector A. Drummond, of Drummond Power & Co., Ltd., grain brokers of London, England, is an applicant for membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Joseph V. Lane of F. H. Price & Co., millers, export agents, was among those elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the June meeting of the Board of Managers.

In the course of his address to the members of the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the annual meeting, which was held late in May, President B. H. Wunder stated that the fiscal year closed with every available foot of space in the building rented, bringing in an income from rents, etc. of \$583,044.

At one time after the Nominating Committee of the N. Y. Produce Exchange had posted their list of candidates to be voted on at the annual election there was some talk regarding the possibility that a certain element among the members might run an independent ticket owing to uncertainty regarding the attitude of the "regular" nominees toward various changes advocated in some quarters, notably as to the real estate affairs of the Exchange. Subsequently it became evident that these uncertainties had been eliminated as no opposition ticket was named and the practically unanimous election of the "regulars" resulted. William Beatty of the Barnes-Ames Company was elected president and Axel Hansen of the Hansen Produce Company, vice-president. Those elected to the Board of Managers were: Winchester Noyes, of J. H. Winchester & Co., steamship agents; John E. Seaver of Dawson & Seaver, flour receivers; Samuel Knighton of S. Knighton & Son, flour merchants; Robert F. Straub of Montgomery, Straub & Co., commission merchants; J. J. O'Donohoe of The Grain Growers Export Company, grain merchants; and Robert McVickar of The Kingan Provision Company; Welding Ring of Mailer & Querean, exporters, was elected a trustee of the Gratuity Fund.

Charles A. Robinson, head of Robinson & Sweet, well-known grain exporters on the N. Y. Produce Exchange, sailed with Mrs. Robinson early in June for their annual European trip. Mrs. Robinson, who is known as "National Flag Lady of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and National War Mothers," was escorted to the steamer by 50 boys of the Quentin Roosevelt Battalion, United States Junior Naval Guards, of which she is honorary commandant. She takes a message of sympathy from American war mothers to Mme. Nungesser and the war mothers of France. Mrs. Robinson has just replaced 15 flags on "Old Ironsides," now being reconditioned at Boston, which she will present upon her return early in September.

S. S. Shlenker of Charles Fairchild & Co., traders in grain, cotton, and oil, was among the applicants recently elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Among the early June visitors on the N. Y. Produce Exchange was a delegation of 50 agricultural experts and soil scientists representing 15 foreign countries. After being welcomed by the retiring president, B. H. Wunder, and President-elect William Beatty, the party was conducted to the trading floor and watched the operations in the grain and cottonseed oil ring and other departments of the Exchange. During their observation of the grain pit they were

treated to a demonstration of how quickly business can be transacted, several orders originating at points hundreds of miles from New York being executed and confirmations sent to the customers within a few minutes after the receipt of the orders.

INDIANAPOLIS
H. M. RUDEAUX - CORRESPONDENT

CROP reports from the greater part of the state are unfavorable and indicate that only about 40 per cent of the corn acreage has been planted. Planting is furthest along in the northern sections, while in the southwest little planting has been done. There is much land still under water, especially along the lower Wabash and such lands will probably not be planted. Where corn is up it shows fair to good stands but there has been some yellowing during the past weeks because of the cool wet weather. Only an exceptional character and length of season can insure recovery from the unfavorable start, inasmuch as every day of delay in planting and every day of low temperature now takes a definite toll from the crop.

Wheat in the central and northern sections of the state made generally fair to good progress, and is now heading through. There has been considerable deterioration where fields continued waterlogged with plants yellowing. The same condition exists in the southwestern part of the state around Vincennes where many fields are ripening. At Sanborn, Ind., hail storms damaged the crop, which was very promising, and Oaktown reports several thousand acres under water, caused by a break in the levee along the Wabash River.

Oats are affected about as wheat. Many fields over the state are spotted by water and there is considerable weediness. Heading has begun in the south. Meadows are reported in good condition with some weeds and white-top, but the Timothy crop will be very good providing the weather during harvest time is favorable. Clover never looked better, and there will be an abundance of mixed hay of good quality.

Ed. Shepperd, manager of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, reports the additional storage space now under construction at Elevator "B" well under way. Mr. Shepperd and Horace Brumfield, superintendent of the elevator, spent Decoration Day fishing at Brownsburg, Ind. According to Mr. Shepperd's report, 29 fine catfish were caught and more might have been caught, but the size of the fish increased to a size that broke the line, and they were obliged to quit. The original plan was to give the boys a fish fry, but after the fatal accident the plan was abandoned.

On June 21 the Indianapolis Grain & Hay Club will have its annual summer meeting at the Lebanon Country Club where a chicken dinner will be served and a Golf Handicap will be played, and general sports will be indulged in. The members will leave Indianapolis in motor cars as soon as the day's business is closed.

The annual meeting of the Indianapolis Board of Trade will be held Thursday evening, June 9, and members have been invited to join in the annual dinner served on this occasion. The dinner will be followed by the president's address and the usual annual reports. An address will also be delivered by a prominent citizen after which informal talks will be made by candidates. The annual election will take place Monday, June 13, at which time there will be elected a president, vice-president, treasurer and 11 members of the Governing Committee.

The railroad conference which was to be held in the Transportation Building in Chicago for the purpose of considering "the stop off" privilege has been postponed indefinitely.

Plans for the mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers at Wawasee Lake are well under way. Secretary Riley of the Association is busy working on the program and has assured everybody attending a good time. It is especially requested that all

members bring their wives and sweethearts. Special rates are in effect for convention period which will be held at the South Shore Inn.

* * *

The Indiana Wheat Pool has made its settlement for the 1926 crop and the price paid was \$1.08 with possibly some higher for certain reasons. This is the third year for this pool and the payment is the least of any of the three. The grain dealers and millers throughout the state have paid, according to their reports, on basis of monthly average wagon price, 18.6 cents per bushel more than the pool.

* * *

There is every indication of light receipts as every farmer is in his field, and a quiet period is anticipated. The demand is fair but not active. However receipts are cleaned up without much effort. Trading lacks pep due to no urgent demand.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

THE ONLY change in personnel of operators on this market during the last month was the admission to membership on the Board of Trade of Carl J. Driesbach of the W. S. Moore Grain Company through his taking over the membership of R. J. Morris. It was just a case of Mr. Driesbach taking back his original membership which he transferred to Mr. Morris for a special purpose some time ago.

* * *

Eugene L. Pellitz, a prominent grain dealer of Buenos Aires, Argentine, was a recent visitor on this market. He was visiting the principal grain handling centers in this country for the purpose of studying methods with a view to introducing the best features as far as possible in this country. He admitted that grain dealers down his way are operating under severe handicap through archaic inspection rules and handling methods. In the first place he mentioned that operators of interior elevators are sometimes subject to severe losses through wide variations in grades allowances between the interior and port inspections. The shipper in the country must stand the gaff because he is called upon to guarantee that the grading at the seaboard will be equal to that allowed by him to the seller at the country elevator. He also stressed the point that the handling of grain at Argentine ports is slowed down through shipments on steamers being made in sacks. Up till recently it was the custom to dump those sacks into the holds of steamers by hand. One prominent operator, however, recently set the pace by introducing a leather belt to convey the sacks to the steamer from the elevator, thus saving considerable time. Mr. Pellitz was introduced on this market by F. E. Lindahl, manager of the Cargill Elevator Company.

* * *

Sales of Durum wheat again reached large proportions on this market during the last month with millers and exporters competing sharply with one another at times. For protein Amber Durum premiums running up to 12 cents over the July price have been going lately. A spurt in trades put through for nearby shipments to the seaboard developed around June 5 and operators became optimistic on the score of further interesting doings in the Durum market during the next few weeks. As a result of loadings to complete milling and export contracts at the seaboard, stocks in the elevators here have been cut down to 1,050,000 bushels. It is predicted by authorities that final returns from the country will show that the acreage seeded to Durum will be relatively larger this season on account of the cutting down of Spring wheat seeding through backward weather conditions. The seeding of Red Durum is expected to be on a larger scale through satisfactory returns from the dry sections of the country. Specialists in the Durum trade have been gratified over the persistent export inquiry that has been experienced for it. Failing exceptional success of Italian growers in raising Durum this season, it is thought that demand from that country over here during the new crop year will be sufficiently liberal to warrant expectations of the scale of prices during the next few months averaging up higher than a year ago. The Barnes-Ames Company and the Hallett & Carey Company were the most prominent Durum export operators here this season.

* * *

The barley market has put on some trading stunts during the last few weeks as a result of limited quantities of it available in the elevators, and the broad demand that turned up for it from quarters that had not been heard of in the trade for months. The Itasca Elevator Company has been prominent in the barley market for several months back and its officials, including Walter Stanger, have been rewarded for their faith by an increase of about 20 cents in its quotation during the last few weeks.

* * *

Specialists in the oats market here experienced a quiet trade during the last month and prices for No. 3 White oats were off as on June 10 from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents. Stocks of oats in the elevators here which at the

opening of navigation stood at about 7,800,000 bushels have been brought down to less than 2,850,000 bushels as a result of a rush of loadings. A proportion of the oats supplies are besides under contract for nearby loading. The last large transaction in oats was the loading of 500,000 bushels from the Peavey Elevator for shipment to Toledo on account of the Quaker Oats Company. Other small sales of oats were reported to have been put through lately and attention has been drawn to the fact that remaining supplies on hand are being closely held. The Globe Elevator Company has been the heaviest oats handler on this market for some time back.

* * *

The boat freight on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo has been cut down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel and a rate of 7 cents is being made to Montreal. At the opening of navigation the boat rate to Buffalo was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and to Montreal 10 cents. Low freight rates are looked for up till the time the new season's crops begin to move as a result of competition between vessel men for any business turning up. So closely have contract stocks of wheat and other grains in the elevators been sold up, that shippers have been experiencing difficulty in picking up sufficient Spring wheat, Durum wheat and rye to fill out cargoes. The spot basis on Spring has heretofore been advanced to an interesting basis for holders.

* * *

Employees of the Minnesota State Inspection Department at Duluth are interested in the outcome of the effort being made to put through a bill in the Wisconsin state legislature to create a pension fund for employees of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission. Under the terms of the bill introduced over there, a pension would be provided for superannuated or disabled employees, their widows or orphans. Employees could retire at the end of 30 years service on pension or at the age of 70 years, if they have worked 10 years for the commission. The bill also provides that the widow of an employee killed in the service or dying from injuries, while working shall receive \$50 a month and each child \$8 a month until reaching the age of 16 years. Payments on pension fund account by employees are graduated in the bill from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent of each month's salary depending upon the age of the employee.

* * *

R. M. White of the White Grain Company commented upon the broader demand experienced by his house for feeds from points over this territory as a result of increased dairying operations. The effect of the dry period during the hay making period past last season, is also, he said, being reflected in heavier shipments of hay from here to points that in past years have always had sufficient to take care of their needs, and in some cases to ship into other territories. Mr. White is taking it for granted that a large hay crop of good quality will be harvested this season on account of the abundant rainfalls that have been experienced.

MINNEAPOLIS

ALBERT W. MORSE CORRESPONDENT

PILLSBURY Flour Mills, Inc., a Delaware corporation, owning all the stock of Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, the Minnesota corporation which owns mills having an aggregate capacity of 38,900 barrels a day and elevators with a total capacity of 8,815,000 bushels, on June 1 announced a reorganization in the capital structure of the Delaware corporation, in order to permit the holding of stock by the younger executives and the older employees. The arrangement permits the retirement of the outstanding $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent serial trust collateral gold bonds, the only funded debt of the company. The new capitalization will be for \$6,000,000, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cumulative convertible stock and 550,000 shares of common stock, nonpar, and 400,000 shares of this stock is to be issued, the rest to be kept in reserve to convert preferred stock. This announcement was a feature of developments in the financial circles of the Northwest during June.

* * *

Joint rates of Mississippi River barge lines and the railroads will be considered July 7 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a recent announcement says. Business interests of the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi River Barge Line Company are joining in the movement.

* * *

Organization by the Traffic Club of Minneapolis of a new division consisting of freight traffic representatives of railroads having no lines in Minneapolis but maintaining traffic offices in the city, together with ocean and Great Lakes steamship line representatives, was completed May 24. The milling and grain division is one of the two groups which were formed previously.

* * *

The Twin City Federal Business Association, of which R. C. Miller, in charge of the Minneapolis division of Federal Grain Supervision, United States De-

partment of Agriculture, 404 Flour Exchange, is secretary, has been invited by Colonel Welch, commandant at Fort Snelling, to have its customary mid-summer picnic at that place. No definite date has been set for the picnic, but Mr. Miller believes that it will be in either July or August.

ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT

CORRESPONDENT

STOCKS of grain in public elevators, St. Louis, Mo., June 7: Wheat 692,000 bushels; corn 1,331,000 bushels; oats 281,000 bushels; rye 9,000 bushels; barley 32,000 bushels; kafir corn 73,000 bushels. In this connection 833,000 bushel of the above corn is held in elevators belonging to the Ralston Purina Company, the others scattered in various houses. The International Harvester Company have disposed of the corn that they have held in store here for some time, about 200,000 bushel.

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The St. Louis Grain Clearing Company advises the withdrawal of membership of Ichtertz & Watson Commission Company and T. J. Lonergan & Co. The Ichtertz & Watson Commission Company have liquidated and both Mr. Ichtertz and Mr. Watson will make other connections.

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The first convention held here by the National Federated Flour Club was held on July 6 and July 7 in the Coronado Hotel, attendance being about 100. Frank Cole of the Tanner Gross Company of New York was elected president for the ensuing year. The members were entertained on the floor of the Merchants Exchange during the session.

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Edward M. Garmon for many years a member of the Merchants Exchange, being connected with Langenberg Bros. Grain Company and J. B. Horton Grain Company, has opened up an office of his own under the style of Garmon Grain Company. He will do a general commission business, specializing in oats.

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The unusual rainfall in this section is quite interesting. The rain fall for the first five months of this year are as follows, comparisons being made as to normal and actual: January normal 2.27, actual 3.36; February normal 2.75, actual 0.56; March normal 3.43, actual 7.67; April normal 3.52, actual 6.30; May normal 4.24, actual 9.21; making 27.10 this year for five months against the normal of 17.21. The rainfall for the first five months was almost as large as the normal rainfall for the year.

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The wheat trade is very quiet, there being a very light movement of wheat to market and there is a rather good milling demand for such wheat as is offered.

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The movement of corn has been rather liberal and has been well assimilated.

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The oats situation has been very good. Liberal receipts have been absorbed daily in line with the market and a continued good demand from the South is evident.

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The hay situation is rather quiet, receipts are rather liberal and demand limited to the better grades.

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Edward Pfeffer of Lebanon, Ill., was a visitor here recently. Mr. Pfeffer is president of the Pfeffer Milling Company of Lebanon, Ill.

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The members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange were very much distressed this morning to learn of the demise of two of our oldest and most respected members.

George H. Hall died on June 9 at 6:30 a. m. He was the president of the Nanson Commission Company, one of our oldest firms. Mr. Hall was one of the oldest active members up to the time of his death. He was one of the original certificate membership holders of the Merchants' Exchange under date of June 3, 1882, although he was a member of the Exchange for some years previous to that time when membership certificates were not issued. It is said that he was a member for over 50 years. Mr. Hall was 83 years old and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Noemie Tesson Hall, and three sons, J. H., Jr., and Louis T. and Ed. P. Hall and one daughter, Sister M. Vincentia of the Visitation order. Mr. Hall will be buried from St. Rose's Church on Saturday morning June 11 at 10:00 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Maxwell Kennedy died also on the morning of June 9. Mr. Kennedy has been a member of the Exchange since December 12, 1899. He was well known in the corn and oat trade, selling his corn under the brand of Kennedy's Quality Korn. He has not been active

on the Exchange floor for some years due to an injury received in an automobile accident, but was a daily visitor until a few weeks ago. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice W. Kennedy, and his daughter, Mrs. Katherine Mather, wife of an English army officer stationed in Africa and his two sons, Howard H., and Maxwell Kennedy, Jr.

BUFFALO
ELMER M. HILL CORRESPONDENT

TERMINAL grain elevators at Buffalo will be benefited by the agitation in Illinois for more stringent regulation controlling the trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, according to views expressed by leading factors in the local market. The agitation may result in having some of the trades shifted to the newly established exchange in New York City for which Buffalo is the contract delivery point. Grain futures trading in New York has increased more than 60 per cent over previous totals since the regulatory bill passed the state senate in Illinois. Elevator and grain interests in Buffalo, who have been watching with keen interest the reactions to the Kessinger Bill now pending before the Illinois state legislature, say that if this measure is passed, the Chicago Board of Trade would be so hampered in its operations, that it would have to be transferred to some other city outside of the state, possibly Milwaukee where the elevator facilities of Chicago could be readily used. There is a feeling, however, that this bill which already has passed the Illinois Senate, will never become a law because of its drastic provisions. The belief is expressed locally that the Curran Bill recently introduced, will replace it, giving the state the supervision it desires but eliminating the business destroying aspects of the other bill.

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Although there are some factors in the Buffalo market who would like to see the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade transferred to Buffalo if the Kessinger Bill is enacted into law, it can be stated quite definitely that there will be no attempt to undertake the establishment of a grain futures market in this city as present elevator and storage facilities, although the greatest outside of Chicago, are not ample to handle the business. The efforts of Toledo and other cities on the Great Lakes to have the grain Board of Trade locate in them are considered futile by grain interests in Buffalo, who explain that much of the grain handled through the board goes to the South and Southwest which would create two railroad hauls with heavier freight rates to deliver it. Another important factor is that elevator storage capacity in these cities is very small, while the trades consummated on the exchange require upwards of 30,000,000 bushels of grain on hand at times. The effect on prices or trades for Buffalo dealers will be negligible, regardless of the outcome of the Illinois legislation, as future trades or hedges on cash purchases of grains will be made in other future trading markets such as New York, if the Chicago Board of Trade is restrained from such operations.

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Prominent factors in the grain elevator industry in Buffalo and members of the Buffalo Corn Exchange are interested in plans being developed by the Terminals & Transportation Corporation of America which has been organized under the laws of Michigan to own and operate directly or through controlling companies modern rail and water terminals in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and Duluth, the strategic transportation and grain storage centers of the Great Lakes area. Upon completion of the facilities in Buffalo and Chicago, the terminal properties will represent physical values of \$16,785,764 and provide 8950 lineal feet of modern fully equipped docks. Among the directors of the corporation representing local interests are George P. Rea, vice-president of the Manufacturers & Traders-Peoples' Trust Company, and John H. Baker of Baker, Trubee & Putnam, Inc., investment bankers.

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Survey of the Niagara frontier to determine the advisability of establishing a port authority has been started by the Buffalo and Niagara frontier port authority survey commission appointed under the Freiberger Bill which has been approved by Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York State. If the survey shows the need of a port authority, legislation will be introduced at the next session of the New York state legislature creating a permanent board. This commission would have full authority in the development of harbors and ports along the Niagara frontier.

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The steel steamer *Lachnedoc*, one of the five recently built in England for Paterson Steamships, Ltd., which loaded her first cargo of grain at the Dellwood Elevator, carried 92,800 bushels when she sailed for Montreal. This was the largest cargo of grain ever loaded in Buffalo on a 13-foot 6-inch draft for Mon-

treau or Port Colborne, Ont., via the Welland Canal. The new boats will be put into service on the Buffalo-Montreal grain carrying route as fast as they arrive. Norman Patterson of Fort William is president of the company and George MacDonald is the local agent handling grain charters.

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J. A. Abel of Abel-Whitman Company of New York was a visitor at the offices of the Buffalo Corn Exchange this month. He was on his way back to New York from his annual visit to the grain shippers in the Middle West. Mr. Abel explained that wheat and oats are coming along satisfactorily but the Indiana corn crop is very disappointing.

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According to reports circulated in the Buffalo grain market early this month, negotiations are under way between the Standard Milling Company and another flour milling concern, the name of which was not revealed, looking toward a merger of interests. The Standard Milling Company, operates the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and the Hecker H-O Company, Inc., of Buffalo. The company also owns and operates a chain of grain elevators in the West as well as storage facilities in New York and Jersey City.

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Delay in completing the new grain elevator under construction in connection with the new plant of the International Milling Company at Buffalo has forced a postponement of the formal opening of the new mill until August. It had been hoped to get the plant in production by July 1. The elevator will have a storage capacity of 1,600,000 bushels while the mill will have a potential capacity of 5000 barrels daily which will increase Buffalo's milling capacity up to 268,000 barrels a week. J. J. Kovarik has been appointed general manager in charge of operations of the International properties at Buffalo.

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Grain shippers entered the market for tonnage in the Lake Michigan trade early this month but few charters were reported. Most shippers are seeking small carriers but most of the boats in this classification have been sent to the docks. The rate from Chicago or South Chicago to Buffalo is steady at 1½ cents. Boats are getting 1¾ cents from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo. Canadian boats are taking practically all of the grain from the Canadian head of the lakes at Port Arthur and Fort William. No increase in grain shipments from Lake Superior to Buffalo is expected this month and many boats are being sent to the docks.

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The movement of grain from the interior to the lake front is light and despite meager shipments, a decrease is recorded in stocks at the Canadian head of the Great Lakes. Shipments during the opening week of the month were slightly more than 3,000,000 bushels while receipts were approximately 2,000,000 bushels.

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George A. Marr, secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, recommends a draft of 19 feet 3 inches in St. Mary's River for Lake Superior loading. This is an increase of three inches. Draft of Lake St. Clair for boats from Lake Michigan ports remains stationary at 19 feet 6 inches.

MILWAUKEE
C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

THE most striking piece of news in connection with Milwaukee grain trade for the past month was the decisive boost in oats marketing with a gain of more than 1,000,000 bushels over the offerings of a year ago. The supply of oats at the Milwaukee market for May was 1,637,000 bushels. As for other branches of the grain trade at Milwaukee, there were no particular or striking changes. Most of the grains show a decline in offerings as compared with a year ago, which has grown to be more or less of a common occurrence.

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Malt business is still flourishing in Milwaukee at an extraordinary rate, with shipments for the past month of no less than 389,000 bushels as compared with only 262,000 bushels for the corresponding month of last year. This is in line with the keener interest in malting business in recent months and the additions to Milwaukee facilities for manufacturing in this line.

* * *

E. G. Hadden, one of the most picturesque of Milwaukee's old time pioneer grain traders, was back in the limelight for the last few days when he moved to his old office quarters in the basement of the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Hadden leased these offices way back in 1896. He stayed in those offices for 10 years, then moved to an upper floor. Now he is back at "the old stand" as he likes to call his old place. Hundreds of friendly grain traders took occasion to chat with, and congratulate Mr.

Hadden on his "promotion." Mr. Hadden is still the head and shoulders of the old Hadden Grain Company.

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Milwaukee grain trade always takes a keen interest in lake levels as this is an indicator of the activity and the prosperity of the lake shipping business. The latest figures show lake waters about .36 of a foot higher than for April. The usual increase in the level in May over April is about .3 of a foot, so that the increase is about normal. The May level of the lake was .98 of a foot above the low May stage of last year and .99 of a foot below the average May stage of 10 years past. The most striking figure, however, is the fact that the May level of 1927 is more than 4 feet lower than the high stage of May 1896. The June level of the lake here is expected to show another gain just as May surpassed the April levels.

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The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is taking an active interest in the promotion of the flood conference which was held in Chicago. Edward La Budde, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Transportation Committee, was chosen as the official representative of the exchange by the Board of Directors. Wisconsin is also preparing for a big conservation and flood control meeting in this state to organize a group to assist the nation-wide flood control movement. This meeting has not yet been held.

* * *

William J. Delaney and H. M. Heberlein of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company have been elected members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Delaney will be the floor trader for James E. Bennett & Co. He has had an experience of many years in the grain and brokerage business in New York City, many southern cities and in Milwaukee, where he had his own brokerage business for a time.

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The corn growing season in Wisconsin is no less than three weeks behind normal, according to the official reports collected by the Milwaukee weather bureau. Small grains in Wisconsin are reported to be stooling well and mostly to have good color. Only on some of the lowlands is there yellowing of grain fields. Rye and barley are heading and the prospects for these grains are reported to be very good. Meadows and pastures are reported to be good for the most part. The cool, wet weather has been almost ideal for the steady growth of grass.

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Grain prices at the Milwaukee market are on an excellent basis when compared with recent years, according to leading Milwaukee grain handlers. The advance over a year ago is striking in many instances.

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P. R. Dunner, aged 74, who had been a feed and grain merchant in Milwaukee for 40 years, died after an illness of three weeks. The company was known as the Dunner Bros. Mr. Dunner was born in Milwaukee and spent practically all of his life here.

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Grain in store in Milwaukee is way down below the 2,000,000 mark as a result of shipping out most of the 6,000,000 bushel holdings since the opening of navigation. The total is now only about 1,898,000 bushels with 82,000 bushels of wheat, 440,000 bushels of corn, 1,229,000 bushels of oats, 54,000 bushels of barley and 89,000 bushels of rye. Much more than half of the entire stocks are oats, due to the heavy receipts of this grain for the past month. Outside of corn and oats, the grain holdings are now almost negligible.

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There is an especially keen demand for barley in the Milwaukee market with heavy buying both for malting and for shipping purposes. Prices are setting new high records almost daily. Recently some cars have been selling around \$1.03 to \$1.05 a bushel.

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The old rate of interest 6 per cent, has again been fixed by the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the next 30 days.

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A substantial increase in the volume of trading in grain futures has been reported by the secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber, Harry A. Plumb. This gain followed the announcement that enormous trade has also appeared in the Chicago grain pits. The wide fluctuations in many of the grains in recent weeks are assigned by Mr. Plumb as the chief cause for the revived interest in the Milwaukee trade in grain futures.

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Milwaukee grain men are still watching the fate of the Kessinger Bill with the keenest interest because of the widespread feeling that the Milwaukee grain board will profit if the bill should be accepted by the Illinois legislature and signed by Gov. Small.

In 1901, grain men here point out, there was a wholesale exodus of the grain trade from Chicago to Milwaukee. At that time, put and call trading had been placed under the ban in Illinois. Many members of the Chicago Board of Trade took out memberships in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. For five years the business of the Milwaukee ex-

change boomed literally. Then the obnoxious rules were repealed and the Chicago traders took their business back home again.

Grain traders also express some resentment that the entire grain trade of the country should be under suspicion because of the scandals connected with the Armour company. This episode, they declare, has reacted against the grain trade of the entire country.

James A. White, manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, has been elected a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Weighing and inspection fees of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will be unchanged for the coming year. This decision was made at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber.

Gottfried Hasler, pioneer grain merchant at Duplainville and Pewaukee for more than a score of years, is dead. He came from Switzerland at an early age and settled in Waukesha County. He died at the home of his daughter in Milwaukee, Mrs. William Heilmann. Two sons survive of which one, Paul W., lives in Milwaukee. He also left two daughters.

TOLEDO

S. M. BENDER

CORRESPONDENT

SOFT Red wheat has advanced with futures during the past month and present bids are about five cents under Chicago July. This is of course cheap for this time of year for old wheat and millers have been good buyers. Prospects are for an excellent crop of Winter wheat in this immediate territory but reports from farther away have not been so good. Export demand has been rather dull and only a few lots were worked. Receipts have been large all month and there seems to be no end to the old wheat. Over half of the arrivals of late have been No. 1 Red so there can be no complaint as to quality. Outside milling trade has secured wheat cheaper in other sections and consequently this market has not furnished much. Stocks here are not large, however, and should disappear rapidly before the end of the season.

Millfeeds have held strong during the month and millers have had little or no trouble in disposing of their stocks. Prices are about the peak for the crop, having advanced from \$2 to \$4 a ton and still the demand continues. Bran and middlings have both been selling good going mostly to mixers. Coarse grain feeds have been especially strong and sales quite liberal.

Corn has been selling at good prices in this market and buyers appear anxious to get it. Fresh shelled corn on spot has brought the best prices. Receipts here have been liberal lately and it looks like there has been quite a little held back for these strong markets. The prospects for the new crop are not so good as wet weather delayed planting and may run the crop into frost time next fall. Cash has followed the futures most of the time and offers have been firmly held.

Oats are not lagging behind in price but the demand is not quite so keen. Seed oats were strong earlier but now that the spurt is over heavy oats are not required. Arrivals have been liberal and this has also exerted some pressure on the cash market. Prospects for the new crop in the immediate vicinity are good but in other sections are far from bright.

Hay dealers have reported but little demand for their offerings and prices are about the same as a month ago. The new pastures need some warm weather to develop but it is almost certain there will be a normal crop. Stocks here are enough to take care of the slack trade now being experienced and should leave a fair carry-over into the new season. Farm work has put a stop to the country movement and dealers are only taking enough to meet immediate requirements. Light feeding all season has made a rather quiet market and held prices in check.

Joe Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co., celebrated his fourteenth wedding anniversary, Friday, June 3. Several friends were told the secret of long wedded bliss. Joe says—"Be the boss right from the start but don't let your wife know you are."

Elevator managers of N. W. Ohio were the guests of the Jewell Grain Company, Jewell, Ohio, and the Okolona Grain Company, Okolona, Ohio, at their monthly meeting which was held in Jewell, Monday evening, June 6.

The Ohio-Michigan Grain Dealers will hold a joint convention at the Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, June 22-23. Preparations have been made for an excellent program with speakers of note and lively entertainment for both ladies and men. Phil Sayles, president of the Ohio Dealers, and E. Buechlen, president of the Michi-

gan Dealers, will preside at separate business sessions; H. Wallace Applegate, president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, will preside at the banquet Wednesday evening, June 22. Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain Dealers National Association, and Hon. Charles Begg, national representative, are two of the speakers.

Joseph Abel, of the Abel-Whitman Company, New York City, exporters, was a visitor on the local exchange floor and in several of the grain offices, Monday and Tuesday, June 6 and 7. He reports export trade rather dull account of the advance in wheat.

New officers of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association for the year are: Andy Hornung, New Bavaria, president; Frank Johnson, Stryker, vice-president; Malcolm Crockett, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held at Arlington, Ohio, under the auspices of the elevators at Arlington, Jenera and Mt. Blanchard.

During Toledo's Achievement Week the latter part of May it was made known that railroads entering here are spending nearly \$50,000,000 to enlarge their yards and other facilities which will take care of the growth for years to come. Natural advantages are being recognized more and more and will be of great value to this city in years to come. Grain men were prominent during this week in preparing data and advertising which was nationally recognized.

Attention of shippers has been called again to cars loaded fuller than 24 inches of the roof. Such cars are marked "Heavily Loaded," being too full for proper inspection. To permit the drawing of an average sample and as protection to the shipper they should be very careful not to let cars go forward loaded to within more than 24 inches of the roof.

Fred Jaeger, of J. F. Zahm & Co., has been serving as juror in a local court and finds there are more laws than he ever dreamed of and smart lawyers know how to twist them around so they can be interpreted in several different ways.

Joe Doering, of Southworth & Co., returned during the month from a week of trout fishing with some friends at Eagle River in Wisconsin. His fish stories were unusual in that they sounded possible and his word is generally pretty straight.

John W. Luscombe, of Southworth & Co., celebrated his forty-second birthday, Saturday, May 28, but managed to escape the well laid plans of the torture squad who had made ready for this event. Better luck next time, said the chief.

Charles S. Burge, interested in the S. W. Flower & Co. and also the Toledo Premier Seed House, was recently posted for membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange. Rolla Wendt, of the C. A. King & Co. was made a member of the Exchange. He has been associated with this firm for many years and is well known among the trade now serving as floor man for the company.

Carl Pauken, of J. F. Zahm & Co., was married recently and is now on his honeymoon with his young bride.

Ben Hofner, of Lamson Bros. & Co., and his "Jo" always accompany the boys on their trips to various meetings in the country. He furnishes the music and incidentally with Bill Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co. at the piano can start all the feet in the meeting beating time.

KANSAS CITY

B. S. BROWN - CORRESPONDENT

A PLEASANT sequel to the decision of the Federal court, rendered in November on the constitutionality of the state law taxing trade in grain futures, was the payment here recently of a substantial sum of money to members of the Kansas City Board. Although the decision was rendered some time ago, the payment had been delayed by legislative measures until the middle of May. The law placed a tax of 25 cents on every transaction in grain futures, and had been in force since 1907. Following the enactment of the Capper-Tincher Act, making trades in grain futures interstate commerce, the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and of St. Louis brought suit to nullify the Missouri law on the ground that it was superseded by the Capper-Tincher Act. Sixty members of the Kansas City Board of Trade received checks from the state. All taxes paid from February, 1926, when the suit was brought against the law, were impounded pending a decision. These, along with all taxes collected since May, 1923, when the Capper-Tincher Act became effective, were returned to the traders. Checks ranging from \$100 to \$5,000 were paid to members of the Kansas City Board.

Following the next grain rate hearing which will be held in Denver, July 7, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is expected that there will be a hearing in Kansas City. At the hearing in Dallas early in May, Walter R. Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, W. B. Lathrop, and Ralph Merriam represented the Kansas City Board.

Mrs. Hannah E. Robinson, widow of the late John A. Robinson, for many years a grain man in this city, died here on May 31. Mr. Robinson was a partner of H. F. Hall in the Hall-Robinson Grain Company for a number of years before his death. The company is now the Hall-Baker Grain Company. Mrs. Robinson had been in ill health for several months. She is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Work on the 1,500,000-bushel addition to the grain storage capacity of the Washburn-Crosby Mill in Kansas City is bringing the structure near completion, and it is expected to be ready for use within a month. The Folwell-Ahlskog Company of Chicago is doing the work. When the addition is completed the Washburn-Crosby Mill will have the largest storage capacity of any mill in the Southwest, 4,000,000 bushels. The growth of the Washburn-Crosby Company interests in this section has been phenomenal during the four years when they first entered this field. When the plant was started they had a milling capacity of 3,000 barrels daily and a grain storage of 1,500,000 bushels. A year ago they completed a second mill unit of 3,500 barrels daily, and now have a daily capacity of 6,500 barrels.

R. H. Montgomery, sales manager of the Washburn-Crosby Company here, was recently elected chairman of the sales managers' division of the Kansas City Advertising Club. The Association includes in its membership sales managers in all the various mercantile and industrial lines, and is one of the strongest and most active of the departmentals of the Kansas City Ad Club.

Mrs. Marie Koehn, widow of Gustav Koehn, pioneer miller and grain dealer of Kansas City, died here on May 31, at the home of her daughter, at the age of 87. Mr. and Mrs. Koehn came to Kansas City in the late sixties. They built and operated several flour mills in Kansas, and in the early seventies moved to Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Koehn died in 1907. Mrs. Koehn was born in Germany in 1840.

Howard Vanderslice, president of the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company of this city, who is the donor of the "Pioneer Mother," a mammoth piece of bronze statuary which is to be dedicated some time this summer, was the guest of honor at a recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Historical Society. Mrs. Sidney McWilliams read a paper entitled "The Pioneer Mother." Mr. Vanderslice, who is one of the early grain men in the Southwest, conceived the statuary group as a tribute to his mother and to the mother of his wife, both of whom had been pioneers in this country. With this as his original motive, Mr. Vanderslice found when he began to make plans for carrying out his idea that the statue would be too large a thing for a private memorial, and it was then that he conceived the plan of giving the group to the city, as a tribute to the sacrifice of all the pioneers mothers of the West. A. Phemister Proctor, nationally known sculptor, has been at work on the "Pioneer Mother" for more than two years, spending all of last winter in Rome, where final cast was made. The memorial will be dedicated upon its arrival in Kansas City, where it will occupy a prominent place near the new Liberty Memorial.

Kansas City is starting on a five-year program of industrial expansion, under a plan sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of this city. According to the plan, an annual budget of \$450,000 was subscribed, and a commission of nine members is to be selected to conduct the program. A group of 21 nominees has been selected from which the nine commissioners will be chosen. Charles W. Lonsdale, president of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, is the representative of the grain trade who has been named as one of the nominees. The five men receiving the highest vote will be elected to serve until October 31, 1929, the other four to serve until October 31, 1928. In accordance with the plan, the first step in launching the survey will be to determine what the industrial attractions of Kansas City are, and wherein the defects lie. The commission will then go to work on a plan for bringing other industries here, and assisting in the building up of the industries which are already here. An advertising campaign of national scope is to be carried on in connection with the expansion program. Mr. Lonsdale has been active in the Chamber of Commerce, and other civic work in Kansas City for many years, and in addition to his work here, has been a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of that organization. He was recently re-elected as a director, with a backing of a large majority of the chambers of commerce in the country. The election for the local industrial expansion commission will take place soon.

Word has been received here of the death in Des Moines, Iowa, of Sam Carlisle, son of S. S. Carlisle, manager of the Continental Export Company, grain exporters. Young Carlisle, who was 24 years old, had

been living in Des Moines, where he was employed by the Western Newspaper Union. He was the victim of an automobile accident, which occurred early Sunday morning, June 5. Another passenger in the car also died as a result of the accident. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are in Des Moines.

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U. S. Epperson, founder of the U. S. Epperson Underwriting Company, died here on June 3. Mr. Epperson was the founder of the Elevator Underwriters, a fire interinsurance exchange for elevators, which he organized here in 1902. Later he organized the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, and in 1907 relinquished the management of the Elevator Underwriter. He was well known in the reciprocal insurance field, and was one of the most prominent citizens in Kansas City for a great many years. He had lived in Kansas City since 1868, and was actively associated with most of the larger civic enterprises since he entered business. He was 66 years, and died after a long illness, the immediate cause being apoplexy.

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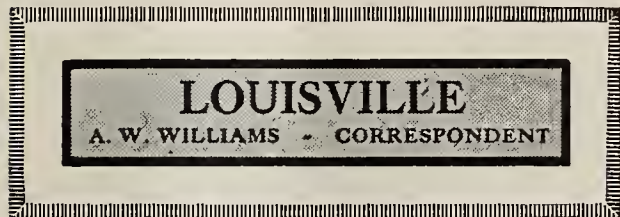
A report from Dodge City, Kan., says a lower wheat yield due to the lack of moisture throughout southwestern Kansas, and the extensive use of combines is expected to reduce the number of harvest hands needed in that section of Kansas. Harvest hands will start leaving Kansas City about the middle of this month for Kansas fields.

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Herman Dycherhoff, of Brebire, Germany, and Dr. Blohm of Berlin, visited the Kansas City Board of Trade recently. They are making a tour of the United States, studying economic and agricultural conditions. The trip will occupy about six weeks.

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Isaiah Nicholson, one of the early millers of this section died in Kansas City, on June 1. Mr. Nicholson was 96 years old. Mr. Nicholson's son, John B. Nicholson, is assistant to Harry G. Randall, general manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Company. Mr. Nicholson was in flour and feed business in Lawrence, Kan., up until the time of his retirement from business several years ago.



MOVEMENT of grain is reported at about an average for the season, but feed movement and demand has been comparatively light from rural districts, as a result of grass being heavy and plentiful, account of a very wet spring. Local elevators report light storage stocks, but normal daily in and out movement, mostly on corn and oats. Wheat movement is light, and very little rye is being handled.

Feed houses report that grass has been so good that there has been but little demand for feed from the country, but fair city business. Hay has dropped considerably as a result of better roads, farmers being hard up and moving stock to market more freely.

Prospects point to a big grass crop this year, and all hays should be plentiful. Clover has done very well, and Alfalfa, Timothy, and Mixed Timothy and Clover will be in good supply. There is a great deal of Red Clover in meadows this year. Farmers have had trouble with planting grass seeds as well as soy beans, cow peas, millet, cane seed, sudan grass, etc., this spring, farm work having far behind account of wet weather.

Seed corn has been in big demand, with supplies scarce. The season is so late that farmers are demanding 90 day Yellow, or other early maturing grades. Jobbers of seeds are quoting seed retailers at \$2.50 a bushel and report that they can't supply demand. The 1926 corn crop was of poor quality, and farmers are not planting much of it. Not much rye or oats were planted in the state in fall or spring, account of unfavorable weather.

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The Kentucky Public Elevator Company reported storage stocks as low, the mill now showing but 42,000 bushels of corn; 23,000 of oats; and 5,000 of wheat. The plant is getting shaped for handling considerable wheat storage again this year.

* * *

With three eight-hour shifts of workmen the monolithic concrete tanks of the new 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator of the Ballard & Ballard Company, Louisville, is rising rapidly. The tanks include 24 round tanks; and 16 interstices, and will be 105 feet. On June 15 forms were 65 feet above ground, and it was reported that with good weather the work would progress at the rate of six feet each 24 hours, and would be finished about June 14 or 15. Forms are being raised steadily by screw jacks, and work has advanced rapidly since June 1. The plant will be ready for handling 1927 wheat, in August.

* * *

New wheat in Kentucky will be a trifle late this year account of a cold and rainy season, first arrivals being expected on or about July 10. The crop in Kentucky this year will be very small, probably

around 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 bushels, and with 3,000,000 bushels set as an outside figure by some well posted wheat men. A wet fall prevented planting, and acreage was very small. Indiana from present reports will have a large crop, not having run into bad planting weather as Kentucky did.

* * *

The Ritter Hennings Company, grain dealers at 1428 Rowan Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court, on June 1, listing liabilities of \$44,607.43 and assets of \$22,631.45. The petition signed by Edward M. Ritter, president, listed 100 creditors; accounts ranging from 60 cents to \$11,000.

* * *

A. Waller & Co., grain dealers and elevator operators of Henderson, Ky., have filed amended articles increasing capital from \$370,700 to \$355,700.

* * *

V. Frank Kimbel, secretary of the Ballard & Ballard Company, Louisville, was very busy the week of June 6, looking after the comfort of delegates to the annual meeting of the National Credit Men's Association, which had about 2,500 here for the convention. Mr. Kimbel is president of the Louisville Credit Men's Association.

* * *

A. Schneider's Sons, Louisville, hay and grain dealers, has incorporated with a capital of \$8,000; naming C. Fred Keiffer, E. Kieffer and Oscar F. Schneider as incorporators. Liability limit is \$50,000.

* * *

Readjusted freight rates on grain and grain products from Louisville to Mississippi Valley points, which brought a protest from Louisville shippers, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A. F. Vandergrift, manager of the Traffic Department of the Louisville Board of Trade, was notified.

Mr. Vandergrift filed a protest against the rates May 10 on the ground that they would practically force out dealers here in the Mississippi Valley trade.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

The freight rate differential of which Boston shippers have long complained, will not be changed. The Interstate Commerce Commission rendered its decision on the matter adversely to this port, and its ruling has been published.

* * *

Frank Ludwig of the C. M. Cox Company, recently returned from a fortnight's vacation that he spent at Asheville, N. C.

* * *

H. W. Norton with A. S. MacDonald Commission Company, and Fred W. Dickerman acting as broker, have been elected members of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

* * *

In grain, there has been an excellent demand for oats, and a fair inquiry for corn. In New England, the sale of corn is helped by the practice of many dairymen feeding some of it to milch cows. Pasture conditions are now so good that the sale of wheat feeds is limited. Prices at wholesale are firm and stocks are light. Dealers, both wholesale and retail, have been buying sparingly of late, because they considered the prices at which western shippers were offering feed were higher than conditions warranted. On this account stocks at the West are offered a little more freely, particularly for deferred shipment. Chicken wheat and poultry supplies are in good demand.

* * *

The market for hay holds steady, top grades being in limited supply. Ordinary lots are plentiful, but there is no pressure to sell. There are rumors of a shortage in the coming hay crop. The receipts of hay at Boston for the month of May were 224 cars. Straw, 6 cars.

* * *

As tabulated by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, the receipts of grain at Boston for the month of May were as follows: Wheat, 364,675 bushels; corn, 2,225 bushels; oats, 75,675 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 30,325 bushels; malt, 3,775 bushels; mill feed, 59 tons; oatmeal, 3,204 cases; ditto, 250 sacks.

* * *

Stocks of grain in regular elevators as of May 28, were as follows: Wheat, 276,757 bushels; corn, 2,300 bushels; oats, 20,942 bushels; rye, 3,612 bushels; barley, 37,791 bushels.

* * *

Among the visitors to the Exchange during the month of May, outside of New England, were the following: J. B. M. Wilcox, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Harnill, Buffalo, N. Y.; Samuel Knighton, Sr., New York, N. Y.; R. E. Nye, Lamar, Colo.; F. A. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fred Burrall, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service U. S. Department of Agriculture

Weather conditions have been the dominant factor in the grain market during the past month. The weather has been very uncertain and in many

areas quite unfavorable for the development of the various crops. This has strengthened the market for practically all grains and forced the price to new high levels on the crop, July wheat at Chicago passing the \$1.50 mark and July corn going well above \$1 in that market.

According to the June 1 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture the Winter wheat crop will be around 537,000,000 bushels compared with about 627,000,000 bushels harvested last year. This shows a reduction of about 57,000,000 bushels from the May 1 estimate. Practically all this reduction is in the Hard Winter states, particularly Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The condition of the Spring crop on June 1 was much better than a year ago on that date and nearly up to the 10 year average, being 86.8 per cent of normal. Conditions are reported good in every important Spring wheat state except Illinois, Colorado and Washington, and in these states the condition is fair.

A survey of the three Canadian Prairie Provinces by the *Manitoba Free Press* indicates a total wheat acreage of 17,860,000 acres compared with the official estimate of 21,870,000 acres last year, a reduction of about 18 per cent. Moisture is ample and growing conditions are good although the crop like that in the United States is about two weeks later than usual. European crop conditions are generally favorable and while reports from several countries are not favorable, it appears that the European crop will be larger than 1926 but smaller than the large harvest of 1925. Later weather conditions, however, may materially alter the crop outlook. The weather in Argentina has been too dry for the preparation of the soil for this year's wheat crop but rains recently have improved conditions, although much more moisture is still necessary.

Some improvement in weather conditions since the first of June has caused some decline from the high point reached in wheat prices during May but July wheat in Chicago is still about 4 cents higher than a year ago, with the general market situation stronger than last year. European stocks are practically exhausted, making it necessary for the European countries to continue to import wheat in fairly large quantities until the new crop is available. This continued demand has been reflected in the continued heavy exports from North America and the Southern Hemisphere. Stocks in the principal exporting countries, however, are still larger than at this time last year with the principal surplus in Australia.

The cash demand for wheat has held fairly steady and premiums have been well maintained. The higher wheat prices somewhat reduced the demand for flour and restricted mill buying but demand at most markets was sufficient to absorb the current offerings. New crop wheat has begun to arrive at Fort Worth but it will be some time yet before the movement becomes of much volume. Export bids ranged around 8-9 cents over the Chicago July price for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat for June delivery to Texas gulf ports.

CORN CROP UNUSUALLY LATE

Continued rains have seriously delayed corn planting in nearly all sections of the Corn Belt. In most of this region corn planting is usually completed by the first of June. This season up to June 5 only about one-fourth of the intended corn acreage had been planted in the lower Ohio Valley and only about one-half in a large area which includes the southern two-thirds of Illinois and Indiana, much of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the northwestern half of Kentucky, the eastern quarter of Missouri and the southeastern corner of Iowa. North and west of this area much of the corn has been planted later than usual. In some sections growers have used early maturing varieties but the late planting is a handicap which can be overcome only by unusually favorable weather during the growing season and by freedom from early frosts next fall.

These unfavorable conditions for the new corn crop caused a very rapid advance in prices during May, but with more favorable weather during the early part of June prices have declined from the high point but at this writing (June 9) July corn at Chicago is nearly 15 cents higher than a month ago and about 24 cents higher than a year ago. The

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Fifth Year

higher prices have brought out larger offerings and during the first week in June receipts at Omaha were the largest on the crop, being nearly 1,000 cars.

Cash corn prices have followed generally the advance in futures but buyers have been taking only sufficient corn for their immediate needs and there has been no material increase in the volume of the demand. Country receipts have been equal to the daily takings at the markets and while commercial stocks are materially smaller than a month ago the decrease has been checked recently by larger receipts and now total about 32,000,000 bushels in the important markets reporting to the Department. No. 3 Yellow corn at this writing is selling at the principal central-western markets at from 97 cents to 99 cents per bushel.

The oats crop at the first of June was slightly better than June 1 a year ago, being reported at 79.9 per cent of normal compared with 78.8 per cent last year and 86.1 per cent the 10-year average. The lowest conditions are reported in the South Atlantic States. Cloudy weather has retarded growth but as a rule good route systems have been established and crops should improve rapidly with favorable weather.

Foreign oat crop prospects are average or better than average. In Germany and Poland they are above average and better than last year. Conditions are reported as about the same or not quite so favorable in France, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Italy, Australia and Morocco and a little better than last year in Hungary and Belgium.

Prices have advanced steadily with other grains but the advance was less pronounced and July prices at Chicago are only about 7 cents higher than a year ago.

The condition of the rye crop on June 1 was 87.6 per cent of normal, or nearly 15 points higher than on June 1 last year. It is also above the 10-year average. In Michigan the condition is considered quite good; in North Dakota the condition is higher than in several years. A splendid crop is in prospect in Nebraska but in the states to the east rye is showing the effects of excessive rain.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for May:

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus...	2,312,346	1,405,583	2,488,486	1,192,866
Corn, bus....	79,177	112,642	180,000	190,869
Oats, bus....	87,682	384,576	20,000	252,681
Barley, bus..	42,064	335,799	65,684	300,405
Rye, bus....	18,201	11,667	29,406	.....
Malt, bus....	18,241	12,097	.....	.....
Buckwheat, bus.....	2,061	.....	.....	.....
Straw, tons..	40	34	.....	.....
Millfeed, tons	842	1900	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	936	1,387	.....	.....

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus...	1,622,000	1,914,000	1,049,000	1,390,000
Corn, bus....	3,086,000	3,036,000	2,635,000	4,278,000
Oats, bus....	4,374,000	2,851,000	3,801,000	5,666,000
Barley, bus..	457,000	685,000	100,000	161,000
Rye, bus....	105,000	54,000	498,000	3,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	980,000	1,015,000	871,000	947,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	55,000	487,000	54,000	189,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs....	1,019,000	2,244,000	588,000	393,000
Flax S'd. bus.	244,000	122,000	2,000	2,000
Hay, tons....	7,496	10,935	691	3,465
Flour, bbls...	914,000	907,000	630,000	617,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, Chief Inspector of the Grain and Hay Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	203,000	267,400	173,600	313,600
Shelled Corn, bus.....	439,600	508,200	434,000	540,400
Oats, bus....	364,000	260,000	148,000	132,000
Barley, bus..	1,400	4,200	.....	.....
Rye, bus....	7,000	2,800	4,200	2,800
Grain Sorghums, bus	7,000	2,800	.....	.....
Ear Corn, bus	5,000	12,000	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	3,036	3,322	.....	.....
Feed, tons...	300	1,770	.....	.....

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	3,165,719	3,363,323	4,690,744	10,274,897
Corn, bus....	7,416	3,057	6,661	.....
Oats, bus....	27,845	2,656,503	3,153,534	4,406,798
Barley, bus..	467,894	179,991	506,961	544,011
Rye, bus....	2,745,273	768,032	3,956,676	2,787,704
Flax Seed, bus	226,375	212,403	267,614	67,339
Flour, bbls...	459,080	511,425	586,925	701,875

DENVER—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus...	337,500	627,000	6,000	45,000
Corn, bus....	206,150	237,900	86,800	142,600
Oats, bus....	90,000	96,000	58,000	52,000
Barley, bus..	27,200	20,400	3,400	.....
Rye, bus....	13,500	1,500	7,500	.....
Hay, tons....	900	820	.....	.....
Beans, car-loads	31	.....	97	268

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	17,329,551	17,200,218	22,556,207	29,905,059
Corn, bus....	4,270	2,919	4,270	2,919
Oats, bus....	946,800	5,269,703	2,309,478	6,494,536
Barley, bus..	1,118,168	3,363,274	2,825,394	3,489,840
Rye, bus....	601,595	786,274	1,892,332	192,403
Flax S'd. bus	484,041	562,108	707,872	500,044

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	136,000	138,000	167,000	82,000
Corn, bus....	1,152,000	878,000	1,117,000	618,000
Oats, bus....	858,000	534,000	806,000	520,000
Flour, bbls. mfg.	24,208	28,888	9,349	12,739

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	4,062,800	1,885,950	4,240,600	1,850,850
Corn, bus....	1,213,500	1,341,250	1,299,000	1,428,750
Oats, bus....	266,000	195,500	262,000	933,000
Barley, bus..	22,400	22,500	14,400	15,600
Rye, bus....	6,000	25,300	13,500	7,700
Bran & Shorts, tons	5,840	4,660	13,160	10,820
Kaffir Corn, bus.	192,500	290,400	311,000	166,000
Hay, tons....	17,280	12,336	8,616	2,876
Flour, bbls..	73,775	54,925	686,400	417,300

LOS ANGELES—Reported by M. S. Thiebaud, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, car-loads	240	220	.....	.....
Corn, carloads	288	205	.....	.....
Oats, carloads	21	47	.....	.....
Barley, car-loads	271	174	.....	.....
Kaffir Corn, carloads ...	44	11	.....	.....
Flour, car-loads	129	163	.....	.....

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	174,240	425,600	230,780	778,998
Corn, bus....	170,200	164,280	389,126	1,103,433
Oats, bus....	1,637,600	638,820	1,391,236	640,812
Barley, bus..	547,800	833,320	126,166	143,244
Rye, bus....	79,650	69,335	344,407	199,700
Timothy S'd. lbs.	34,300	123,050	.....	.....
Clover Seed, lbs.	5,530	34,115	.....	.....
Flax S'd. bus.	117,648	185,238	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	682	912	132	60
Flour, bbls...	198,334	187,810	29,931	57,560

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	4,636,050	4,594,230	2,699,540	2,929,790
Corn, bus....	606,130	497,810	384,390	382,990
Oats, bus....	715,890	1,363,800	3,132,660	3,916,780
Barley, bus..	478,220	1,112,640	756,630	1,766,860
Rye, bus....	224,570	292,220	2,105,730	219,860
Flax S'd. bus.	257,260	431,460	111,710	108,970
Hay, tons....	2,931	2,332	998	586
Flour, bbls...	21,545	47,571	855,347	897,336

MONTREAL, QUE.—Reported by J. Stanley Cook, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	14,391,148	12,995,882	16,422,105	5,602,380
Corn, bus....	286,135	192,683	146,546	326
Oats, bus....	2,255,585	4,788,671	2,058,885	601,051
Barley, bus..	1,971,328	2,144,647	3,817,515	398,050
Rye, bus....	5,134,672	2,290,080	9,110,694	60,000
Flax S'd. bus.	176,734	60,021	.....	.....
Hay, bales...	56,675	25,522	22,262	23,913
Flour, bbls...	486,648	389,127	464,628	245,988

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster, the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	166	107	1,171,532	94,021
Corn, bus....	234	89	351,705	546,081
Oats, bus....	133	40	73,816	71,686
Barley, bus..	1	2	.....	.....
Rye, bus....	15	11	205,814	140,334
Gr. Sorghums	4	4	.....	.....

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, Statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	8,999,200	5,358,600	7,859,000	4,764,000
Corn, bus....	372,000	157,500	44,000	9,000
Oats, bus....	782,000	636,000	190,000	369,000
Barley, bus..	2,057,100	357,600	1,120,000	29,400
Rye, bus....	665,000	141,000	657,000	259,000
Clover Seed, bags .....	.....	.....	325	423
Other Grass Seed, bags .....	.....	.....	556	.....
Flax S'd. bus.	559,000	453,000	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	4,611	4,739	.....	.....
Flour, bbls...	1,096,335	825,282	307,000	382,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, Secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	929,600	854,000	856,800	628,600
Corn, bus....	1,878,800	1,150,800	1,685,600	1,598,800
Oats, bus....	302,000	366,000	1,020,000	754,000
Barley, bus..	4,800	24,000	3,200	11,200
Rye, bus....	46,200	53,200	36,400	96,600

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	64,000	82,800	64,800	64,800
Corn, bus....	1,708,050	1,648,600	1,090,800	816,750
Oats, bus....	766,000	678,600	458,100	789,400
Barley, bus..	156,000	179,600	47,600	103,600
Rye, bus....	.....	.....	2,400	.....
Mill F'd. tons	23,960	23,520	32,826	26,998
Hay, tons....	2,650	4,020	210	750
Flour, bbls...	215,100	203,000	212,700	189,300

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	2,579,958	1,802,875	1,544,569	1,371,020
Corn, bus....	23,409	86,044	12,857	8,572
Oats, bus....	81,338	220,706	.....	295,389
Barley, bus..	.....	58,020	.....	39,895
Rye, bus....	21,489	.....	17,142	.....
Flour, bbls...	158,275	147,052	19,316	46,282

ST. LOUIS—Reported by Charles Rippin, Secretary of the Merchants Exchange:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus..	2,080,719	1,364,598	1,980,498	3,879,070
Corn, bus....	1,611,400	1,801,200	1,102,400	1,652,820
Oats, bus....	1,796,000	2,368,000	1,406,000	2,188,700
Rye, bus....	15,600	67,600	72,500	87,616
Barley, bus..	24,000	6,400	8,400	25,600
Kaffir Corn, bus.	82,800	36,000	43,470	12,000
Hay, tons....	6,144	8,544	828	4,494
Flour, bbls...	525,390	365,060	371,327	333,250

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by J. J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector of the Chamber of Commerce:

	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, tons..	5,471	3,057	.....	.....
Corn, tons....	2,000	4,680	.....	.....
Oats, tons....	520	621	.....	.....
Barley, tons..	32,514	24,431	.....	.....
Bran, tons....	242	311	.....	.....
Beans, sacks.	37,142	33,835	.....	.....
Foreign Beans, sacks	20,174	23,755	.....	.....
Hay, tons....	3,106	2,446	.....	.....

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Conner, Secretary of the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission:

	--Receipts--		--Shipments--	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Wheat, bus...	2,080,719	1,364,598	1,980,498	3,879,070
Corn, bus....	10,807	6,510	6,661	.....
Oats, bus....	43,741	2,428,533	1,804,844	1,932,856
Barley, bus...	420,731	188,843	470,398	382,637
Rye, bus.....	1,898,706	516,470	2,194,921	1,472,512
Flax S'd., bus.	136,847	122,532	54,472	2,089
Bonded Wheat, bus.	7,187	20,294	107,752	246,340
Bonded Oats, bus. ....	.....	25,700	.....	.....
Bonded Rye, bus.	2,845	5,660	.....	73,088

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

DRIVE IN AND HELP YOURSELF

In the downtown district of any city parking space is at a premium. The stores which have the best facilities for taking care of their customers' automobiles while they are making their purchases, get the most trade.

In the same way, the store which has facilities for making quick sales has a magnet which will draw many a dollar into its cash register.

The Fain Grocery & Feed Store of Jackson, Miss., has found a way which will solve both problems and its store is unique as a result. The proprietors of this store have applied for patents on an arrangement which will eliminate the necessity of its customers parking their automobiles at all, and which will reduce to a minimum the time required to make purchases.

The accompanying blue print will give a general idea of the layout of the store. Around the entire store is a driveway which can accommodate two automobiles running side by side. Down the center of the store are the grocery and meat market departments, with a refrigerator giving a complete refrigerator show case 20 feet long. In front of this refrigerator are tables which are filled with canned goods. In the center of this space are the office and the cashier's desk. As you drive in at the right,

it would take 12 men to do in the ordinary grocery and feed store. The refrigerator, running by electricity, as you will see is another feature of which we are proud.

"In view of the fact that nowadays every person has an automobile and coupled with the fact that parking space most everywhere is at premium, being able to run your auto into our store, have your goods loaded in, pay your bill and drive on through without having to leave your car, makes a decided hit with the majority, not only for the convenience of buying but for the quickness and time saved in your purchases. We have spent quite a good deal of time and labor on this store and refrigerator and do not believe that in the new field of merchandising it has an equal. We can sell goods cheaper than the ordinary store because our overhead expenses are so much less. Again, this drive in store is not a front street proposition and appeals to the country trade as well as the people who live in the city."

BRAN AS HORSE FEED

Limited experiments with bran as a substitute for oats have indicated that in some cases bran is equal to oats when fed with corn. Two pairs of 1,200-pound horses were fed and showed decided

taken into consideration by the user. In particular, the comparative fertilizer value of the nitrogen from the different sources is important. Trial of these materials for dark tobacco was made at Clarksville, Tenn., for five years. The results were decidedly favorable to nitrate of soda. Ammonium sulphate was 78 per cent as good, cottonseed meal only 52 per cent, and cyanamid appreciably under the cottonseed meal.

CHOPPED AND GROUND HAY PROVE PROFITABLE

Recently there has been much discussion as to whether it pays to chop or grind hay and other dry roughage for various classes of livestock. Investigations have been made, therefore, under the supervision of Messrs. Morrison and Humphrey, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. One trial was planned to demonstrate the results of feeding chopped Alfalfa hay to beef cows and nursing calves. Two lots of cows were fed by the "reversal method" for two periods of 63 days each. In this way, the individuality of the animals was eliminated as a factor in the results.

Each lot received the same amount of hay and corn and silage, but the lot fed chopped hay was fed 10 per cent less concentrates, to find whether chopping the hay would make possible a saving in the concentrates. The results were in favor of the chopped ration, the cows gaining .17 pound per head daily on the uncut hay and .38 pound on the chopped hay. Chopping the hay apparently permitted a saving of 10 per cent of the concentrates. The two lots of calves broke about even.

Similar trials were conducted with chopped Timothy for work horses, but the results were inconclusive of any advantage. In feeding chopped soybean hay to dairy cows, though, it was found that the chopping increased the hay's value by 23 per cent because the coarser stems could thus be utilized.

HAY LIST FOR TENNESSEE

A list of hay and grain varieties particularly adapted to cultivation in Tennessee, has been compiled by the director of the Big Bend State's Agricultural Experiment Station, and is a direct result of the interesting findings of the experimenters at Knoxville, Tenn. Dates of harvesting are listed for each variety mentioned in Circular No. 10.

Common Alfalfa, Common Red, Mammoth, Sapling, Alsike, and Crimson Clover are among the types recommended. For the Cumberland Plateau Korean Lespedezas hay is urged. Contrary to the belief of some grain men, says the director, a "really first class" variety of grain or hay is well suited to a large area. Neal Paymaster corn, for example, has shown its high worth throughout Tennessee and also in adjoining states.

MINERALS NEEDED TO SUPPLEMENT ROUGHAGE

Experimental work, carried on in several sections of this country for several years has shown that mineral supplements may play an important role with poor roughages when fed to milking animals. In recent trials three animals were fed a ration of Timothy hay, corn silage and a grain mixture; three others were fed the same ration with the addition of one-half pound of marl (lime compound) daily. Another group of three animals was fed on Alfalfa hay, corn silage, and a grain mixture which was somewhat changed to adjust the protein content; and a fourth group of three animals was fed the same ration as the third with the addition of one-half pound of marl daily.

All animals in these experiments were allowed

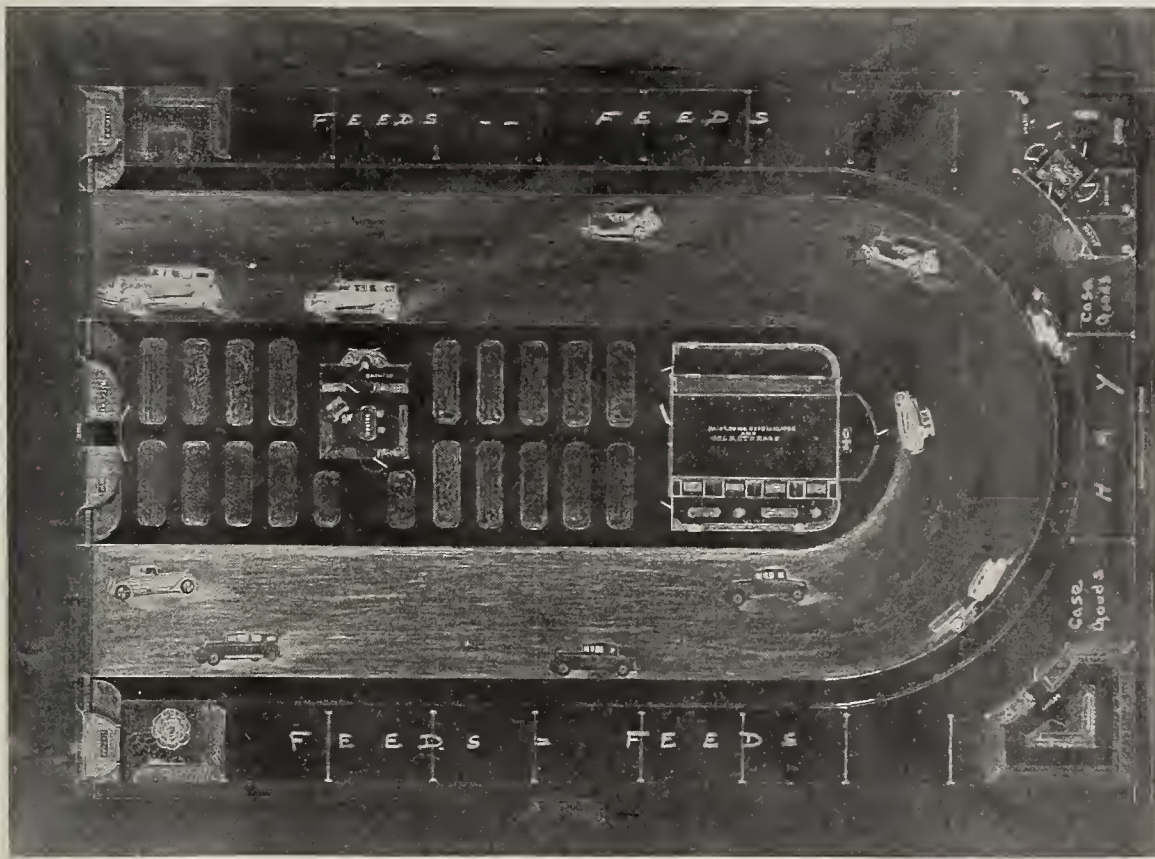


DIAGRAM OF FAIN GROCERY AND FEED STORE, JACKSON, MISS.

you come first to the seed table where seeds of all kinds are obtainable. Then comes the feed department. The store is approximately 162 feet long and most of the space on either wall is occupied by feeds. At the far ends of the building are lockers and rest rooms and along the back wall are displayed case goods and hay. After passing by the feed department on the left side of the store you come to the hardware display shelves located near the exit.

Between the automobile road and the shelves is a narrow runway for the floor trucks. At the back of the store is the railroad making it an easy matter to bring supplies to the store.

In commenting on the store, J. B. Fain, Jr., says, "We believe we have the best proposition in the country for the quick handling of groceries and feeds. Our entire force consists of four men and two negro helpers. We can, without doubt, turn out the same amount of goods in dollars and cents that

gains in weight and finish on the bran ration. Seven pounds of bran, seven pounds of corn and 12 pounds of Timothy hay was found to be the best combination.

Heavy feeding of bran is not desirable, but some proportion of it, even if it is not fed regularly, is beneficial. Fed once a week in the form of a wet or steamed mash, bran has a stimulating effect on the alimentary tract, where 75 per cent of the preventable diseases of horses originate.

FERTILIZERS COMPARED

Operators of country stations carrying fertilizers as a sideline are offered a wealth of information on nitrogenous fertilizer materials in Circular No. 10 of the Knoxville, Tenn., Experiment Station.

Nitrate of soda, cottonseed meal, ammonium sulphate, and cyanamid are four cheap sources of fertilizer nitrogen at the present time. Each material has peculiar properties which should be

exposure to sunlight so that efficient use of the lime in their ration should follow. The results obtained indicate that, as in former trials, the animals on the Timothy hay ration which is low in lime produced less milk than the others. It was found further that on the Timothy hay rations where no lime was added animals were slow to breed and when once safely bred they tended to dry up from six weeks to two months earlier than the animals on the Alfalfa ration.

The animals on the ration containing the Alfalfa hay showed a higher milk production, bred more readily and did not dry up as rapidly as those fed on the Timothy hay ration alone. It seems therefore, that when a poor roughage is used with dairy animals it is highly important that provision be made for adequate mineral matter. A cow that has been bred requires a larger amount of lime because of the bone building process which goes on in the fetal body and unless provision is made for this mineral supply, it is likely to be drawn from that which is stored in her body and result eventually in lower milk production.

FEED MARKET REVIEW

By UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Good pasturages in most areas, together with some recessions in corn and oats markets, caused a slackened demand for feeds during the week ending June 8 and prices worked generally lower, states the weekly feed market review of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cottonseed meal prices, however, advanced \$1 to \$2 a ton with buyers holding off at the higher level. Supplies of feed continued limited and offerings for immediate shipment were well absorbed at current quotations.

Weather conditions during May tended to cause a slightly greater demand than usual. The month was cool in the northern part of the United States, especially in the Northeast where relatively large amounts of purchased feeds are consumed and in the Northwest. While spring temperatures, March-May averaged nearly normal for the United States as a whole because of the unusually warm weather during March, the cooler weather in the latter part of the spring hindered the growth of pastures in important feed consuming areas. Rainfall for these months was unusually heavy in the Mississippi Valley with considerable areas receiving 50-100 per cent more than the average amounts.

Wheatfeeds worked irregularly lower. Demand for bran was less active and prices declined around 50 cents a ton but shorts, middlings and red-dog were relatively firmer and prices of these feeds ruled nearly steady. Production, based on wheat flour output, fell off from the previous week's figures, particularly in the Northwest and Buffalo and offerings for immediate shipment continued limited although mills began to press for shipment the latter part of June. Trading was quiet at Philadelphia and the market was easier at Buffalo. Bran was easier at central western markets but the heavier feeds were steady at Chicago although quotations declined slightly at Cincinnati. Bran was barely steady in the Northwest with quotations on middlings and red-dog ruling firm, but demand at that point was mostly for immediate shipment. Most of the supplies at Kansas City were coming from interior Kansas mills which were experiencing a slackening in mixed car trade. Eastern buyers were taking only small amounts. Bids of \$24 for new crop shipment were considered attractive provided new crop flour sales could be secured. Demand for shorts slackened in the Southwest in spite of strength in corn but red-dog was higher with a moderate amount going to the Pacific Coast. Limited offerings of wheat bran at San Antonio were readily taken and prices of bran were lower at Atlanta and Memphis inquiry for feed was active at Los Angeles.

Cottonseed meal scored a material advance on limited offerings while reports indicated renewed export inquiry. Northern Texas mills reported no accumulation of stocks and claimed a good demand. Some export inquiry was reported at Memphis. Buyers at most markets however were reducing

their purchases at the higher level and trading appeared generally quiet.

Linseed meal prices were irregular. Fresh inquiry was limited at Buffalo but mills there were still about two weeks behind on shipments and were not offering freely for June although they were pressing sales for shipment in July. Demand slackened in central western and northwestern markets and prices worked slightly lower at those points, in spite of reduced operations at Minneapolis. Rainy weather has been restricting painting operations in many localities according to trade reports, and this may have influenced the demand for linseed oil.

The gluten feed situation was practically unchanged. Nearly all mills continued out of the market and resellers prices at various points covered a wide range. Mills at Buffalo would quote prices for July shipment but not for shipment during June as they were still two weeks behind on shipments.

Hominy feed declined slightly in sympathy with the recessions in corn and oats prices but offerings of this feed were still small at most markets. Demand had slackened at Buffalo but the mills there were out of the market while resellers seemed to have only limited amounts and were not pressing sales. No representative quotations could be secured at Chicago and this feed continued scarce at Milwaukee. Demand was good at Omaha.

Alfalfa meal was irregular with prices declining at Chicago because of new crop arrivals from the west. Quotations at Omaha however were advanced around 50 cents on the better grades but local dealers at Kansas City were not offering freely and reported only a moderate inquiry for their product.

Tankage quotations were again reduced \$5 a ton. Reports indicate a fair demand and only moderate accumulations at some markets.

NEW FLORIDA REGULATIONS

Under a new regulation of the Department of Agriculture of Florida, after July 1, poultry feeds containing not more than 5 per cent of mineral substances, and feeds for swine and cattle containing not more than 3 per cent of mineral substances, may be registered and sold in that state provided the specific percentage of each such mineral ingredient appear on the label, as well as any applications for registration. It is also announced that registrations from interested parties on July 1 for any brands of poultry, swine and cattle feeds for increased amounts of mineral matter will be accepted when such applications for re-registration are in harmony with the above.

COTTONSEED CAKES FOR EWES

Tests have been made at the Colorado Agricultural College which have demonstrated the high value of cottonseed cake or meal for feeding range ewes. One of the tests made was a comparison between linseed meal and cottonseed meal as supplements to Mountain Park hay. Ewes weighing 100 to 140 pounds received one-quarter of a pound of cottonseed meal a day until lambing began. As some of them were a little thin this was increased to one-half pound a day for both lots. There were no deaths in the cottonseed meal lot, and lambing was 168 per cent the latter part of April.

HAY RATE DECISIONS

Several decisions affecting hay dealers advantageously have been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission during the last month. In a case involving hay shipments from Manhattan, Kan., to Birmingham, Ala., and reconsigned to Jasper, Ala., C. F. Arnold & Co., *versus* Southern, *et al*, it was found that there was an overcharge and reparations were awarded. The question was as to how the proper combination was to be made on a shipment which was refused at Birmingham, after inspection. A combination of 83.5 cents was assessed. The defendants contended that the proper combination was 75.5 cents which is what the Commission found applicable.

In another instance the Commission found that carriers had not justified proposed rates on hay,

interstate between points in Texas and between those points and points in the Shreveport, La., group. The schedules were ordered canceled. They proposed to increase the rates to the Arkansas part of the Shreveport group as well as the points in the Louisiana part of the group. These would increase many of the rates from New Mexico and much of the Alfalfa hay produced in New Mexico and western Texas, moved to points in eastern Texas and the Shreveport group.

GLUTEN FEED REPARATION

With one member dissenting, Division No. 4 of the Interstate Commerce Commission has found unreasonable the rates charged on gluten feed in carloads from Roby, Ind., to various eastern points, and has awarded reparation to the shipper. The case arose upon complaint of the American Maize Products Company *versus* the New York Central Railroad.

The case originated in 1923, but no decision was made upon it until last month.

NO PLACE FOR HAY DEALER

A law was recently passed in Mexico City the result of which is that the city is now horse-less. Under the ruling the use of any metal-tired vehicle on the city pavements is forbidden. This, of course, bars the metal shoes of the horse. Visitors to the Mexican capital will now find it one of the world's most motorized towns.

FEEDS TIGHT IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

A decidedly tight situation developed in the New York feed market during the past month, which was owing more to an unusual meagerness of supplies than to any particular urgency of demand. As the weather was generally favorable for pasturage, naturally creating expectations of smaller feed consuming requirements, the great majority of jobbers and retailers permitted their stocks to decrease to decidedly small volume. This policy was also encouraged in part by the seasonal expectations of lower prices with the advent of the new wheat crops. Greatly to their surprise, when occasional buyers came in to secure a single car-load or so here and there they found supplies remarkably small. As far as wheat feeds were concerned this condition was ascribed mainly to the fact that the output of a great many mills had been greatly curtailed owing to the shrinkage in flour production because of the failure of many buyers to furnish shipping instructions against standing contracts. There have been a few offerings from northwestern mills and some Buffalo mills have been offering for shipment in three weeks, but in some directions mill agents have been unable to secure quotations. Elsewhere Spring bran was quoted at \$37 and standard middlings at \$38.50, these prices being from \$1 to \$2, higher than those current a month ago. In corn goods the scarcity and strength were even more pronounced, prices advancing on an average about \$8 during the month. In fact, in some quarters offers were entirely lacking and quotations were unobtainable. This condition, of course, reflected the sharp advance in corn prices and the general unwillingness of millers to take a chance by buying the grain which in some sections went to as high as \$1.15 per bushel. At the beginning of the month there was a fair demand, but owing to the great difficulty of securing supplies even at the much higher prices buyers soon withdrew almost entirely. Oil meals remained inactive, but shared in the general firmness, cottonseed meal advancing to \$40 and linseed oil meal to \$51.55 for 32 per cent and \$53.05 for 34 per cent.

FEED FOR MILK GOATS

Although the raising of milk goats is not as extensive in this country as it is in Norway, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain and Italy, there are a number of states where they are kept to supply milk used by the family. Interesting feeding experiments have been conducted by the College of Agriculture of the University of California for in California milk goats are found quite

extensively. It was found by the university—and the results published in "Care and Management of the Milk Goat," Circular No. 6—that the underlying principles of feeding dairy cattle also apply to the feeding of the milk goats, which is a single purpose animal bred for milk production. On most of the large goat ranches some concentrates are fed, barley, oats, wheat, dried beet pulp and cocoanut meal being used more largely than any others in California. At the University Farm the goats were fed a variety of concentrates, namely, cracked corn, linseed meal and cottonseed meal, besides those mentioned above.

Goats like Alfalfa hay, but it is well to supplement this roughage with a little grain hay once or twice a week. When Alfalfa or some other legume is not available, it becomes necessary to feed a concentrate mixture containing more protein and supplying calcium.

SUPPLYING MINERAL DEFICIENCY

It has been found that where there is Alfalfa, a shortage of phosphorus is more likely than a shortage of calcium. Phosphorus can be supplied by bone meal, or by wheat bran, cottonseed meal or linseed meal.

Several experiment stations have been making tests with steamed bone meal for cattle and the Michigan station found that simple mixtures containing bone meal two parts and salt one part were more satisfactory for dairy cows than the complex mineral mixtures.

In Montana it was found that cattle suffering from a mineral deficiency will eat large amounts of bone meal the first week or two and then gradually decrease the amount.

Texas agriculturists found that bone meal was more satisfactory than mineral phosphate for curing depraved appetite and preventing loin disease.

Cases of emaciated cattle made so because of mineral deficiency were cured in Minnesota by the use of bone meal feeding. The average consumption of bone meal was four pounds per cow per month but some herds averaged eight pounds per month.

FATTENING CATTLE

The question of whether Clover or Alfalfa hay is best for fattening steers has occupied the attention of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and tests have been conducted under the direction of Messrs. Fuller & Morrison. In these trials one lot of steers was fed Alfalfa hay and another lot Clover hay, both lots being fed corn, corn silage and cottonseed or linseed meal.

Less protein-rich supplement was fed with the Alfalfa hay, inasmuch as the latter is richer in protein than is Clover hay.

In the trials carried on during the past two winters, the Clover hay had a higher value than Alfalfa hay. Averaging together the results of the four trials, Alfalfa hay was worth no more than Clover hay for fattening cattle, even when advantage was taken of the higher protein content of the Alfalfa hay.

For dairy cows Alfalfa hay is superior to Clover hay, largely due to its higher protein content. However, from these trials and the experiments at other stations it seems that for fattening cattle Alfalfa hay of good quality is worth no more per ton than Clover hay of equal quality. A possible explanation is the fact that for fattening cattle, experiments by the late Dr. Armsby with the respiration colorimeter showed Alfalfa hay to have a lower net energy value, or fat-producing value, than Clover hay. This lower net energy value apparently offsets for fattening cattle the value of the higher protein content of Alfalfa hay.

FEED GRAINS IN EUROPE

Barley crops in Europe are generally in fairly good condition, according to private reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. These statements are in line with their earlier reports of slightly decreased acreages and medium to good condition. There has been a small percentage of barley seeded so far in the Prairie

Provinces of Canada, according to a telegram from Winnipeg. The condition of barley in Poland early in April was medium to good, according to Consul C. H. Heisler, and somewhat better than a year ago. By May 1, barley sowing in Scotland was practically completed in most districts. In Palestine, barley was in ear by May 5 in some districts. Exports from the United States continue at a very slow rate. For the season since July 1, barley exports from the United States up to May 21 were less than 15,500,000 bushels against 25,700,000 last year.

The oats situation remains about the same as for last week, with the countries reporting indicating a slightly increased acreage over last year. Conditions are reported as generally slightly below last year. The sowing of oats in Scotland began in most districts about April 1 and by May 1 was well advanced or completed in most cases. Exports of oats from the United States have decreased again to 343,000 bushels for the week ending May 21. The total exports of 7,200,000 bushels since July 1 have been only one-fourth as large as those of last year.

The export of 248,000 bushels of corn from the United States for the week ending May 21, while unusually small, was somewhat larger than for the preceding week. For the season since July 1, the total exports have amounted to 15,900,000 bushels as against 20,600,000 last year.

ST. LOUIS HAY OUTLOOK

The Martin Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., in market letter of June 10, says:

There is little that can be said of the hay situation other than that it is very quiet. While there is a fair demand for high grade Timothy suitable for the local trade the medium and lower grades are in more than liberal supply dull and slow. There is no shipping demand and the local trade are slow in taking hold of the off grades. Moderate shipments of the better grades of Timothy will sell relatively well here and we see no chance for improvement on the medium and lower grades, and believe that they should be marketed as promptly as possible as there is a bounteous crop of new hay in sight.

Light Clover Mixed hay is in scant offering with a fair local demand for No. 1 and good No. 2 but off grades dull.

Heavy Clover Mixed hay in light receipt with demand fair.

Alfalfa market is quiet with a fair demand for the better grades of Alfalfa suitable for dairy trade but the lower grades are dull. All Alfalfa arriving now is new Alfalfa.

Prairie hay market steady on No. 1 and good No. 2 but quiet and slow on the lower grades.

HAY PRICES LOSE GAINS IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Two major price movements occurred in the New York hay market during the past month, but there was no increase in the volume of business on either movement. On the whole, the month was dull and uninteresting, conditions which are generally expected at this season. Early in the period the arrivals continued light, mainly because the persistent rainy weather checked country moving and loading, and while it could not be said that there was any particular improvement in the demand there was enough buying from day to day to cut into supplies somewhat in some directions, thus serving to create a firmer attitude among receivers. At any time on this bulge No. 1 hay in large bales sold as high as \$27 per ton, compared with a high mark of \$26 during the preceding month. Reports of the better prices being realized, coupled with more settled weather, induced farmers and shippers to send in their hay more freely, but the heavier arrivals met with an even slower demand than that noted previously and as a consequence prices suffered setbacks averaging about \$2 per ton. It is now stated that \$26 is the extreme top for really superior No. 1 in large bales, while the usual run of No. 1 is quoted at \$25. Early in the month the falling off in arrivals seemed to be especially marked in the instance of the lower grades, and

hence these sold at smaller discounts under the better descriptions, but later the poorer qualities made up a larger proportion of the receipts and with top grades relatively scarce the price difference was again widened. The further falling-off in demand noted late in the month created little or no astonishment as reports received from the country after the prolonged rains stated that the grass was growing very fast; and this prospect of excellent pasturage conditions naturally encouraged the belief that the actual consumption of hay would be much lighter. Coupled with this was the general belief that there is plenty of hay back in the country which farmers and shippers will be anxious to move to market before cutting of the new crop becomes general.

NEW YORK HAY EXCHANGE ELECTION

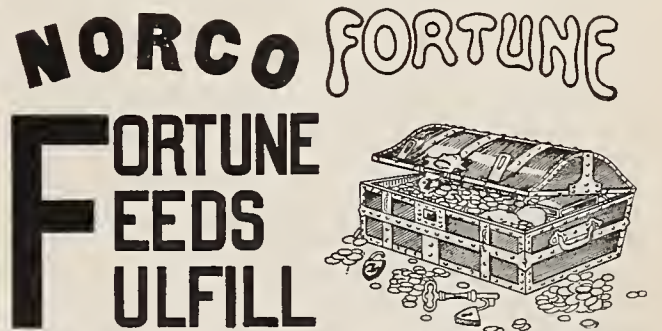
The members of the New York Hay Exchange Association met on June 3 and chose the following to serve as officers during the coming year: President, Charles S. Carscallen of Carscallen & Cassidy; Alexander F. Fisher, first vice-president; H. S. Hotaling, second vice-president.

On June 30 the present inspection agreement existing between the United States Department of Agriculture and the New York Hay Exchange Association expires. A proposed renewal offered by the department carrying certain changes was rejected by the Exchange. The organization decided to adhere to the grade standards of the Department of Agriculture and appointed Richard J. O'Brien, as chief inspector who will surrender his license as a Federal hay inspector on July 1.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"NORCO" laying scratch feed, growing mash, egg mash, chick starter feed, growing scratch feed, chick scratch feed, and flour. Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Company, Norfolk, Neb. Filed March 6, 1926. Serial No. 228,259. Published April 19, 1927.

"FORTUNE FEEDS FULFILL" stock and poultry feeds. The Coles Company, Middletown, Conn.



Filed April 2, 1926. Serial No. 229,541. Published April 19, 1927.

Stock and poultry feeds. The Coles Company, Middletown, Conn. Filed March 22, 1926. Serial No. 228,976. Published April 19, 1927.

"FORTUNE" wheat flour, stock and poultry feeds. The Coles Company, Middletown, Conn. Filed March 22, 1926. Serial No. 228,975. Published April 26, 1927.

Trademarks Registered

226,608. Chick feed, scratch feed, chicken mash, etc. Drake & Co., Easton, Pa. Filed November 17, 1926. Serial No. 240,337. Published February 1, 1927. Registered April 12, 1927.

227,195. Mill feeds. H. C. Cole Milling Company, Chester, Ill. Filed December 14, 1926. Serial No. 241,473. Published February 15, 1927. Registered April 12, 1927.

227,318. Poultry feeds and dairy feed. Peoples Milling Company, Muskegon, Mich. Filed July 31, 1926. Serial No. 235,418. Published February 15, 1927. Registered May 3, 1927.

EXPORTS of wheat through the port of Vancouver during the month of April amounted to 4,336,124 bushels, compared with 4,754,070 bushels in March, and 4,114,832 bushels in April 1926.

Editor American Grain Trades—Please change our paper to Halls Summit, Kan. We expect to have our large concrete elevator completed and ready for the fall crop. REGLE BROS., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ASSOCIATIONS

FEED MANUFACTURERS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

The nineteenth annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association was opened with a tribute to the late E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y., chairman of the Executive Committee. President W. E. Suits, of The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill., pronounced a suitable eulogy and the members and others present stood for a period in memory of a departed worker who had attained unusual distinction in the feed industry. The meeting was called to order the morning of June 9, at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., and the registration indicated that this was to be one of the largest conventions in the history of the organization. General satisfaction was expressed on all sides as to the diligence and efficiency with which the officers had handled the affairs of the Association, and many a word of praise of the efforts of Secretary L. F. Brown was uttered in the lobbies.

Following the customary preliminaries and routine which necessarily precedes the main business, President Suits made his annual address, in which he said:

PRESIDENT SUITS' ADDRESS

In every convention I have attended there has been an evident lack of sufficient time for the discussions from the floor of the various problems we come together to consider. It is our plan that during this meeting less of the session will be consumed on formal papers by your officers and that applies to the present speaker. Most of what I consider my constructive criticisms have been given to you in earlier meetings and I hope you will bear with me where I repeat some of the former impressions.

The past season has seen the assembly of 43 legislatures and in seven of them we have used our facilities to secure correction and modification of feed bills. We have been successful in all cases excepting in one impractical regulation which was incorporated into the laws of Nebraska. Our secretary has been a busy man in organizing the defense in all of these cases, which without the co-ordinated force of this Association would not only have seriously interfered with the normal development of our business but would have established some undesirable precedents.

Our traffic manager has done some very valuable work, to illustrate has secured correction in cottonseed meal rates east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Reparation to the buyers of overcharges on shipments of two years has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This alone is likely to return to some of our members several times the amount of their annual contributions to the association.

During 1926 our country enjoyed its most prosperous peace time year. Money was cheap and plentiful, labor well paid and almost fully occupied. Statistics regarding the feed manufacturing industry are unavailable but my contact with our members convince me that our situation was better than in other recent years. Oats, corn and hay for the crop year of 1926 were poorer in quality and less in quantity than in 1925. This condition calls for greater conservation and results in more consumption of mixed feeds.

My surmise regarding the crops of 1927 is that the west April and May insures a bumper crop of hay, a fair-sized crop of good oats and barley with corn crop distinctly uncertain. General industrial and financial conditions continue good. The consumption of dairy and poultry products is steadily increasing and encourages the expectation of continued growth in the commercial mixed feed business.

Competition among manufacturers, however, continues to be fierce and unit profits small. Our industry is overcrowded in comparison with the developed business. This condition calls for the most intelligent management, great efficiency in preserving uniform quality of shipments, utilization of modern stream production methods to the greatest possible extent, and the elimination of certain types of speculation.

It is always well to bear in mind that the first sale to a customer is the most expensive; that later sales are much easier, if the first shipment is equal in results to the original claims made. To preserve this favorable situation, careful inspection of ingredients, manufacturing, etc., accompanied by an honest intention of supplying equal or better quality is necessary and makes a satisfied customer, who is easier to hold and more difficult to change.

Costs of product in proportion to quality offered requires constant study in maintaining production parity with competitors. Some figures issued recently by one of the prominent research societies indicate that from 1914 to 1925 inclusive, the population of this country increased 18 per cent and the man unit production in manufacturing increased 35 per cent. This has been accomplished by a greater utilization of power and continuous operating processes.

I saw a recent statement to the effect that the value of one man's physical power measured in kilowatts of electricity would be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per hour; in other words, work which can be done by electricity for 2 cents would require a laborer 10 hours at a probable cost of about \$4. In talking with a mill superintendent a few days ago, I learned that in his feed mill the man unit output had increased 20 per cent to 30 per cent since 1920; this in spite of the fact that the business had changed to include a much larger assortment of manufactured products, calling for more frequent temporary shutdowns to make changes.

Last summer there was a strong movement sponsored by some of the prominent feed manufacturers to reduce the period of forward bookings of feed. This is a subject annually before our meetings, and I am convinced that the membership is leaning more and more toward the elimination of long term bookings and their natural corollary, guaranteed prices. If you make such purchases, you expect to and are forced to carry out your contract, but in every case of that kind the reliability of both buyer and seller is carefully weighed. How

different is the case where the sales are made to any Tom, Dick or Harry who may have a feed store and, to be frank with ourselves, how different is the situation surrounding the sale. Mr. Tom or Mr. Harry is not following our salesman around his town urging him to book an order for 5, 10 or 20 carloads of feed to be shipped sometime in the future. Our salesman probably finds this man disinclined to buy, though he probably feels that he might be able to use a carload sometime in the next 30 days; but it is the business of our salesman to build up the buyer's ideas to the point where he thinks he can use a far larger quantity. How frequently it happens under such circumstances when months afterward we press this man for the shipping directions or respectable settlement, he takes the position that this was not a purchase but rather was a "booking" and the manufacturer who sold him is subjected to a serious loss of the carrying charges, sales expense and market decline, if the market has declined, as it so frequently has a habit of doing.

A couple of years ago the Southern Feed Manufacturers Association was organized with the hope of eliminating a part, if not all, of this dangerous situation and I understand that they have been quite successful.

Carrying of excessive and burdensome stocks is extremely expensive, even if there is no change in market values. It eats up prospective profits. In earlier days when transportation was erratic and in some cases milling capacities inadequate, both feed manufacturers and dealers found it necessary to pile up a lot of materials and feeds in the early fall but there is a great improvement in transportation; mills as a rule are in a position to give prompt service where required so that there is not today the same necessity for these forward bookings by distributors as there was a few years ago. Furthermore, one of the easiest ways of



PRESIDENT W. E. SUITS

losing a customer is to have him booked with a lot of high priced future delivery feed and let a competitor come along with a lower market cost.

That more definite improvement did not occur in this matter as a result of our last summer's discussions was somewhat due to the fact that a number of the more prominent manufacturers felt that their interest was best served in continuing the long term bookings. Possibly they were; at any rate there is nothing morally wrong in the policy. It is simply a question of whether it does not involve a hazard greater than the reward. These manufacturers opposing the proposition of reducing the hazard are able and successful business men. A question arising in my mind at the time of discussion was, would they not have been equally or more successful had they limited their sales to shorter periods.

Furthermore, it seems to me that if the large majority of mixed feed manufacturers wish to adopt a more conservative policy, they can do so without the expectation of losing a large part of their volume, even if certain leaders should continue booking for shipment through a long period. Bear in mind that these last mentioned manufacturers have a long established business and their feed is largely sold to dealers who have acted as their distributors for a number of years. Others would have difficulty in dislodging them but would still have the opportunity of selling to their own regular trade. I believe we would find that our average customer will feel easier in being left in a position to take advantage of normal breaks in the market. As a rule where there has been an advance in the price after he has made a long term booking the dealer fails to materially profit thereby.

The date is near when a large number of manufacturers annually begin their drives for season business on dairy feeds, before the northern crops of hay and small grains are made. Immediately we will all jump in together and start buying corresponding lots of mill-feeds, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and anything else we can use, we will bid up the prices on ourselves and our customers when the first principle should be to get our goods to the feeders as low as possible in order to compete with local grains and fall pastures. After the rush is over what is more natural than a break in prices of ingredients? In view of the fact that grains and millfeeds are very high at this time and the opportunity for a profit in speculative purchases correspondingly lessened, would not the summer of 1927 be a good time to sell our customers only what we believe they can use in 60 days?

Next, D. W. McMillen (of The McMillen Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.), acting chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the annual report of his committee, which attracted wide attention. It embraced the proceedings of a sub-committee on co-operative advertising and a statement of the improved conditions in the relations between the colleges and the manufacturers of feed. A direct recommendation was made to use all available media to show the farmer how to economize in feeding his livestock. Mr. McMillen alluded to the conference of Mid-West Feed Manufacturers which was called in Chicago on February 8 and attended by some 30 representatives. "This meeting," he said, "was called for the purpose of considering the subject of co-operative advertising, and Mr. H. A. Abbott was selected as chairman."

"Mr. Abbott," he continued, "introduced E. B. Savage, of the International Sugar Feed Company, who advocated the careful consideration of some plan for a united effort of all feed manufacturers in a co-ordinated effort to promote an increased interest in honestly manufactured and truthfully labelled mixed rations, and in turn, introduced Mr. Murray Guthrie, of the firm of Harrison & Guthrie, Minneapolis, who presented a recent survey made by his company of the subject and the benefits likely to obtain from a well organized and intelligently conducted program of advertising."

"Following a discussion participated in by each member present, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the chair appoint a committee to confer with advertising counsel to prepare a definite program of co-operative advertising, said program to include the scope of the plan and the manner of financing same and to present such plan to each manufacturer for his acceptance or rejection."

"In accordance with the provision of said resolution, Chairman Abbott has appointed the following: E. B. Savage, W. E. Suits, Searle Mowat, H. S. Austrian, A. E. Lippmann, to serve as a committee for the purpose stated in the resolution. . . Advertising—safe, sane, honest advertising, is essential, whether it be co-operative or individual. But we must back our advertising more than ever before, by an honest article."

Mr. McMillen concluded his remarks by saying: "In summing up the progress of the feed manufacturer, we must conclude that: First—They are co-operating in an educational way with the institutions which have been created for this purpose; second—that they are advertising more ethically and more honestly than they have ever done before; and third—that through their chemical laboratories, experimental farms and trained men who have a real knowledge of technical and practical nutrition; men who understand general agriculture and the practical needs of the farmer; they are manufacturing not only better feeds, but feeds which are more nearly meeting the demands of the farmer than they have ever done before."

"In other words, as the manufacturer busies himself with the fundamental principles that he knows are at the foundation of a successful commercial feed business, he will have less time to worry and fret about some of the principles which are NOT fundamental in his business. Instead of sitting by the hour and day dreaming in regard to some wild scheme which will once more entice the feed merchant to put some business on our books, which he will take at some future time—MAYBE—provided the market goes his way—let us build. Let us do the things that we know will build for the future."

Following this, Secretary L. F. Brown, Chicago, gave his annual report, which read as follows:

SECRETARY BROWN'S REPORT

Executive Committee

Under the plan of organization of the Association, its Executive Committee determines the general policy and controls the management of the Association during intervals between annual meetings. For a few years past, it was its policy not to call the Executive Committee together except when matters of sufficient importance accumulated or an emergency arose which made it desirable or necessary for the committee to convene, but at a meeting of said committee held November 18, 1926, it was decided to hold monthly meetings of the committee and the second Tuesday of each month was designated as the date for such meetings and the secretary directed to advise the entire membership of that fact and to suggest to them that they would be welcome at any meeting of said committee.

During the year seven meetings were held and two other meetings called which lacked a quorum. The individual members of the committee have been faithful in watching over the affairs of the Association and insofar as it was possible, in attending regularly called meetings of the committee, frequently at considerable personal inconvenience and no small item of expense particularly on the part of those members residing at appreciable distances from Chicago. It would seem inadvisable to attempt to hold regular monthly meetings during the summer or vacation period and to meet only when occasion necessitates.

Legislation

During the year, 43 states have held regular legislative sessions. These have all adjourned with the exception of Florida which is now in session and Georgia which will convene on the fourth Thursday in June. A summary of proposed legislation affecting the feed industry follows:

Arkansas

House Bill No. 9 introduced in the Arkansas legislature provided that the names and weights of each material used as an ingredient should appear on label and providing a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for

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the omission of such information from label. This bill failed of passage.

California

Senate Bill No. 200 was enacted into law and becomes effective July 5, 1927, and provides a unique requirement to control retail dealer mixing by providing that any person who shall manufacture or mix any commercial feeding stuff for another when such mixture is not to be resold shall furnish to the party for whom said mixture was made a numbered invoice which shall have written or printed thereon, the date of sale and the name and the number of pounds of each ingredient entering into such mixture and each such package shall have attached thereto a written or printed tag showing the number and date of said invoice and the name of the mixer.

All such invoices shall remain on file for six months subject to inspection. Under the provisions of this act no two invoices issued in one calendar year shall bear the same number. The bill originally provided for a license fee of \$10 for each such manufacturer or mixer but this provision was eliminated. Under its provisions, it is necessary to declare the percentages of certain named materials when used as ingredients in a mixture among such named ingredients was Alfalfa meal. This requirement was amended by eliminating Alfalfa meal from the list of such ingredients. The present law was further amended by including such products as condensed buttermilk, condensed whey, condensed skim milk and other milk by-products.

Ohio

House Bill No. 155 was originally introduced to clear up terminology as to just what should be included within the definition of feedstuffs coming under the provisions of the law and to include some materials heretofore exempt. An amendment to this bill was made which reduced the license fee to \$10 per brand but the bill so amended failed of passage.

Connecticut

The State of Connecticut amended its feed inspection law to provide that certificates of registration should expire on December 31 of the calendar year for which issued, the former requirement being that such registrations expire on August 31 of the calendar year for which issued. This amendment makes the date of expiration of certificates harmonize with those of neighboring states.

Kansas

Senate Bill No. 319 introduced in the Kansas legislature provided that a manufacturer could not be convicted of a violation of the provisions of the Kansas Feed Inspection Act unless violations were "knowingly" made. This bill failed of passage.

Iowa

House File No. 435 introduced in the Iowa legislature provided that the percentage of digestible protein should be guaranteed. This bill failed of passage.

Missouri

House Bill No. 441 introduced in the Missouri legislature provided for a tax of five cents per ton and revenue tags or stamps to be issued by the Administrative Department and sold to manufacturers to be attached to packages. The bill also changed the administration of the feed inspection law from the state Board of Agriculture to the state Marketing Bureau. The bill further provided that certain named materials could not be used as ingredients in mixed feed and a very determined effort was made by certain Missouri interests to have this bill enacted into law.

Two hearings were held, one before the House Committee on Agriculture; the other before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. At the Senate committee hearing, the manufacturers offered as a substitute for House Bill No. 441, the addition of four new sections to the present law which left the control with the state Board of Agriculture and provided for a registration fee of \$1 for each brand of feed, and that on or before January 15 and July 15 of each year, each manufacturer, etc., was to make a statement under oath to be filed with the administrative officer.

Said statement to set forth the number of net tons of such feedingstuffs sold during the preceding six months ending January 1 and July 1 together with a statement of the names and addresses of parties to whom sold and upon such statement, pay to the Missouri state Board of Agriculture, an inspection fee of five cents per net ton. The bill further provided that the administrative officer was to have access during reasonable business hours to the books and other records of the manufacturer for the purpose of determining if the statement of tonnage be a true statement. The Senate committee favorably reported the proposition of the manufacturers as a substitute for House Bill No. 441. However, due to the lateness of the session, the manufacturers' substitute failed of passage.

Nebraska

House Roll No. 314 introduced in the Nebraska legislature on January 26 contained four objectionable provisions as follows: A requirement that the complete formula of a mixed feed be filed with the administrative officer as a basis for securing registration. A provision giving authority to the administrative officer to revoke certificates of registration and not allow re-registration for a period of six months. A further provision prevented a change of guarantee or names of ingredients being made for any reason whatever after a food had once been registered. The fourth provision required percentages of certain named materials to be declared on label. The first three provisions were eliminated from the bill but the fourth one remained therein and the bill as so amended was enacted into law.

South Carolina

House Bill No. 719 introduced in the South Carolina legislature on March 14 provided for an inspection fee of 40 cents per ton on hays offered or exposed for sale or distributed in said state and 25 cents per ton for commercial feedingstuffs. The bill further placed an inhibition against the use of certain materials as ingredients in mixed feeds. Section 15 of said bill carried a rather indefinite requirement which might easily be interpreted in such a manner as to compel a declaration of the percentage of each ingredient used in a mixture. This bill, however, failed of passage.

Tennessee

House Bill No. 707 introduced in the Tennessee legislature forbade the use of any wire or metal fasteners in attaching tags to bags. This bill failed of passage.

Texas

Senate Bill No. 118 introduced in the Texas legislature became a law but is of no particular interest to manufacturers as it simply cleared up ambiguous wording in the feed inspection law of that state.

Washington

House Bill No. 333 introduced in the Washington legislature provided that the percentage of each in-

gredient of a mixture must be declared upon the label on all mixed feeds containing more than 10 per cent crude fiber. This bill failed of passage.

National Legislative Program

H. R. Bill No. 16799 was introduced in Congress on January 28, 1927, and amended Paragraph 502 of the Tariff Act of 1922 as follows:

"Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, testing not above 48 per centum total sugars, 20 cents per gallon; testing above 48 per centum total sugars, one cent additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion; molasses testing not above 52 per centum total sugars not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar, distillation into alcohol, or for human consumption, one-sixth of one cent per gallon; testing above 52 and not above 56 per centum total sugars not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar, distillation into alcohol, or for human consumption, one-sixth of one cent additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion; molasses testing not above 52 per centum total sugars imported for use in the distillation of alcohol, 20 cents per gallon; testing above 52 and not above 56 per centum total sugars imported for use in the distillation of alcohol, 1 cent additional for each per centum of total sugars and fractions of a per centum in proportion."

Due to the lateness of introduction this bill was not seriously considered by the Committee on Ways and Means to which it was referred. I am informed that the bill will probably be reintroduced at Washington next December and an effort made to have it enacted into law.

From the preceding, it will be noted that in at least four states, efforts were made to require percentages of ingredients either in whole or in part to be declared on label, a requirement which leading feed control officials throughout the country have frowned upon and declared to be impossible of intelligent enforcement unless by constant factory inspection, a procedure entirely too expensive to be seriously considered.

Joint Uniform Labels Committee

The Joint Uniform Labels Committee, of which Dr. W. F. Hand of Mississippi is chairman, and consisting of six feed control officials and four representatives of the trade, and of which your secretary is a member, presented a report at the meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States held in



SECRETARY L. F. BROWN

Washington in October 1926. This report was tentatively adopted by that Association and ordered printed. It was expected that this report would be in printed form and available for distribution to feed manufacturers prior to this time but a seemingly unavoidable delay has occurred. I expect the printed report will shortly make its appearance. The report includes a set of uniform rules and regulations and it is the hope of the committee that when this report is officially adopted by the Association of Feed Control Officials, it will be made effective in the individual states. Such action will be a decided step in the direction of uniformity.

Price Fluctuation Charts

The Association continued its policy of preparing and distributing to its members, price fluctuation charts showing monthly price fluctuations of a few of the principal materials used in the manufacture of feedingstuffs.

Quality Standards for Special Purpose Feeds

At the annual meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials held in 1925, a joint committee consisting of five feed control officials and five members representing the trade were appointed to study this question and report at the 1926 annual meeting of such Association. The joint committee was unable to agree upon any definite recommendations and at the 1926 meeting of the feed control officials, the joint committee was discharged and a new committee appointed from the membership of the Association of Feed Control Officials to further study the question.

Mineral Feeds

A growing popularity of mineral feed mixtures and the seeming inadequacy of present feed control laws to regulate the sale of these newer types of feeds in many states was responsible for the appointment of another joint committee consisting of feed control officials and representatives of the trade by the Association of Feed Control Officials at its meeting in Washington in the Fall of 1925. This committee made a partial report at the annual meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials in 1926, and such report was tentatively adopted by that Association and the Committee continued for further study.

Cottonseed Trading Rules

For a long time, there has been dissatisfaction on the part of many of our members, with the trading rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association. In 1923, a joint committee consisting of A. G. Kahn and T. C. Law, representing the Interstate Association, and R. E. Cowan and your secretary representing our Association, was created in an endeavor to secure modifications of said trading rule. This joint

committee secured one change which provided that in cases of deficiencies from guarantee where claims were made that in determining amount of claim, same was to be based upon the delivered price rather than a price at point of origin but the committee has been unable to secure other desired adjustments, and there seems to be no immediate prospects of our ability to secure further modifications. In view of this condition, it might be wise for our Association to consider the desirability of establishing its own trading rules to govern transactions in cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake.

Munsell Color Plates

At our annual meeting last year, a demonstration of a method for color grading cottonseed meal was given under the auspices of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association but unfortunately the Interstate Association have been unable to perfect this system as yet and it has not been placed in general use.

World's Poultry Congress

A World-Wide Poultry Congress is to be held at Ottawa, Canada, July 27 to August 4. Our organization has been requested to send delegates to same. We are now endeavoring to arrange for a representative delegation to attend this meeting with every prospect of success having already secured the promise of not less than seven who will attend said congress as representatives of our Association.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

Our Association continues its membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. R. P. Walden of New York City is our national councillor and F. J. Ludwig of Boston, our substitute national councillor. Your Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Association at its annual meeting in Peoria in 1926, has cast the vote of the Association on each referendum submitted to it by the Chamber during the past year.

National Poultry Council

The Executive Committee has authorized continuance of its membership in the National Poultry Council. H. A. Abbott of Chicago and A. G. Phillips of Fort Wayne were designated to act as directors to represent this Association in that organization. Mr. Abbott is a member of its Executive Committee.

List of Brand Names

The Association continues its card index list of brand names used for feedingstuffs and endeavors to keep it up to date by constant revision. The list contains not less than 7,000 names and is freely consulted by manufacturers contemplating the selection of new brand or trade names. Our list of brand names for feedingstuffs registered in the United States Patent Office, is, I believe, accurate and reliable and through the medium of the *Official Gazette*, we are able to revise this list each week and keep it up to date. We receive frequent requests for printed copies of these lists but due to the fact that additions are constantly being made, it is impractical to print this list as it would very shortly become obsolete or at least, incomplete. The secretary's office, however, is glad to furnish such information as the card index may contain to any interested party when request be made for such information.

Official Emblem

Electrotypes of our official emblem as it appears on our printed program, may be secured at the secretary's office and I wish a greater number of our members would use same, either on their stationery, advertising, or other printed matter.

Digest of Feed Laws

One copy of our Digest of Feed Laws, containing the principal requirements of feed inspection laws of the several states, as well as the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, as applied to interstate shipments of feedingstuffs together with a sheet giving the name, title, and post-office address of feed control officials, is loaned free of charge to each active member of the Association during their term of membership. The work is bound together in an attractive loose leaf holder. It is revised annually or oftener if changes in laws necessitate and revised sheets forwarded to the holders of the work. As each contemplated revision is submitted for review to the proper administrative officer of the state in question before printing, the information contained therein is believed to be reliable. By resolution of the Executive Committee at its meeting held December 20, 1923, your secretary was authorized to loan a second copy of this work to active members of this Association paying annual dues of \$300 or more when such loan was requested. Any other active member may secure the use of additional copies not provided for as above on a rental basis of \$5 per annum.

Retail Dealer Mixing

There is unquestionably, an increasing number of retail feed dealers installing batch mixers. Some dealers are confining the use of these machines to mixing formulas furnished by the purchaser while others are operating on a larger scale by registering brands and keeping stocks on hand, thereby entering the manufacturing realm. What the ultimate effect of this activity will be upon the legitimate manufacturer, is hard to foretell at this time.

Officers for the Ensuing Year

Under our constitution, officers to serve the Association for the ensuing year will be elected on the last day of this convention. It is necessary that some lead. Others of necessity must follow. Those whom you elect to serve you for the coming year are entitled to your individual and collective support. Their work will be for you and your interests. I am confident that they will at all times welcome constructive suggestions as to the manner of conducting the affairs and the activities of the Association.

Alfalfa Meal Quarantine

Continued quarantines against the importation of Alfalfa hay, other hays, cereal straws and Alfalfa meal from Utah and portions of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon and Wyoming still prevail in several mid-western states due to the alleged possibility of infestation of an insect known as the Alfalfa weevil. While the territories in the West affected by the embargo are not necessarily the big producing Alfalfa meal localities, such embargoes seem to have a tendency in the direction of a reduced supply.

Conferences With Feed Control Officials

The fact that your secretary is responding to an increased number of requests from feed control officials to attend conferences to consider and shape policies and administrative features of feed inspection laws, is indicative of the increasing confidence on the part of feed control officials in the integrity of this Association.

Membership

At our last meeting, I reported a net membership of 139. During the year there have been 17 resigna-

tions and suspensions for non-payment of dues. Twenty new members were added to our membership roll; our membership on May 31 being 142, a net increase during the year of three.

I still believe that we should have a greater numerical strength. It would ease the financial burden of the present membership and unquestionably enable the organization to function in a more efficient manner by being more truly representative of a great and growing economic necessity.

Conclusion

Last year, at some little length, I expressed the opinion that it was desirable for the feed manufacturing industry to attempt to collect some statistics showing the productive capacity of the industry as compared with actual production and still believe that reliable information of this description would be of inestimable value to the industry as a whole as well as its individual units.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover is constantly urging the collection and dissemination of business statistics by trade organizations and the decisions of the Supreme Court of over a year ago, would seem to pave the way for such action by this organization.

Practically every industry of any considerable importance is collecting data of this description and distributing same to the industry with beneficial results. The real worth of information of this nature is so patent that the many advantages need not be elaborated upon but it should be of still greater value in an industry where an accepted order is not always considered a binding contract of purchase and sale.

R. M. Field, Chicago, traffic manager, then made his annual report which was very comprehensive. He called attention to the fact that his services as traffic manager were at all times available to any member who required assistance in the matter of transportation, claims, demurrage and kindred subjects. "The transportation situation," said Mr. Field, "is becoming more and more complex. Each day seems to bring before us problems that affect our industry as a whole, and these problems must be dealt with by our organization and cannot be handled by individuals. Without wishing to offer undue criticism of our law makers, the Hoch-Smith Resolution has brought much work and much trouble to all interested in transportation, including carriers, shippers and the Interstate Commerce Commission." He went on to explain in detail the relation of this to the feed industry, and explained the portent of Docket No. 17000.

"There is now before the railroads a proposition to change the transit tariffs as affecting some of the principal ingredients used in the manufacture of mixed feed," continued Mr. Field. "This subject has not yet been placed before the public but the railroads interested have come to our Association and have asked us to appoint a committee to consider this subject with them and try to work out the details before it is placed on the public docket."

He thanked the members of the Traffic Committee for their co-operation, and said that they had held nine regular meetings during the past fiscal year, besides a number of conferences of members of the committee from time to time on various important subjects. He then proceeded to list these subjects in detail.

Dr. E. B. Hart, Madison, Wis., was next on the program, and he made an address, the subject of which was "Calcium and Phosphorus in the Livestock Industry." In introducing Dr. Hart, of the University of Wisconsin, President Suits dwelt upon the fine service which the university has rendered the feed manufacturer through Professor Henry, Professor McCullom, Dr. Steenbach and others on its staff. The convention was keenly interested in the paper presented by Dr. Hart and applauded him for several minutes at the conclusion of his address. Discussion of the paper presented by Dr. Hart was led by Herman Nagel of the Cudahy Packing Company, and many practical points were developed.

The speaker commenced by saying, "The importance of calcium and phosphorus to livestock is becoming more and more apparent. These elements occupy the fifth and sixth place in relative abundance of the chemical elements in the animal body. In the past, emphasis has been placed upon energy and protein as the central peers for ration construction and there is still no doubt that in the well balanced ration available energy is the keystone peer. In this century the development in nutrition has been around what Mendel has called the 'little things', which includes not only the mineral elements but, in addition, the vitamins; and it is indeed interesting that in the utilization of calcium and phosphorus, one of the vitamins, namely, vitamin D, should play such an important role."

He discussed the prevalence of rickets and the relation of calcium to rickets, saying that this century has disclosed the fact that for proper calcium assimilation vitamin D must be present in the ration. Vitamin D, he said, is not found in cereal grains nor skimmed milk to any extent. A ration lacking in vitamin D will carry baby chicks with their moderate store of vitamin D at birth through fairly normal rates of growth for six or seven weeks without rachitic manifestations. If, however, the ration is supplemented with cod liver oil to about 2 per cent or is fed when the birds have access to ultra violet light either from spring, summer or fall sunshine or the emanations from an ultra violet ray lamp, perfect nutrition results.

"Not only does proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus play an important part in the growing animal, but it also plays an important part in the

producing animal—whether it be eggs or milk," continued Dr. Hart. Not only is the calcium assimilation in the case of the goat greatly improved through irradiation with ultra violet light, he explained, or consumption of the nonsaponifiable matter of cod liver oil, but the antirachitic properties of the milk are greatly increased. After finishing experiments with goats, attention was turned to cows. The results, it was explained, seem to have practical significance in that they indicate that the dairy cow can be held in calcium equilibrium especially when feeding on pastures or green grasses if the calcium level of the feed is increased. "It has certainly never been demonstrated," he said, "that additions of lime to a material like a cured Timothy hay will hold a liberally milking dairy cow in positive lime balance and consequently this generalization that a high level of lime will help these animals on summer pasture, is not applicable so far as we understand it to winter feeding on these same grasses when cured."

In his concluding paragraph, Dr. Hart said: "From what has been said it is apparent that calcium and phosphorus are very important elements in the normal nutrition of our livestock, but particularly animals like laying hens and milking cows. Not only must there be ample provision of the elements themselves but the provision of the antirachitic factor which influences their utilization is of utmost importance. All the problems around these two elements are not as yet solved, especially those in reference to the dairy cow."

The following committees were designated for the convention:

Nominating Committee: Mrs. J. E. Riley, A. F. Hopkins, O. E. M. Keller, E. R. Lauer, H. A. Abbott.

Auditing Committee: W. O. Greene, J. M. Adam, M. H. Howard.

Resolutions Committee: A. F. Seay, D. G. Lowell, T. E. Snyder, R. P. Walden, B. T. Manard.

Reception Committee: T. E. Snyder, L. R. Hawley, W. F. Becker, Jr.

At noon of the first day a luncheon meeting of sales managers and buyers was held with W. D. Walker as chairman, and there was no afternoon session.

The annual dinner was held that night at seven o'clock, and the chief speaker was Captain Irving A. O'Hay, who proved an intensely interesting speaker. A sort of modern Richard Harding Davis and unscarred hero of some seven wars, Captain O'Hay had much on which to base the anecdotes and discourse which he rendered, and his offering met with an enthusiastic reception on the part of the assembled feed manufacturers.

Friday morning, the session commenced with an address by Dr. B. B. Ross, Auburn, Ala., president of the Association of Feed Control Officials. His subject was "Some Notes on Recent Progress in the Field of Animal Nutrition." He commenced by saying that for several years the heads of the two organizations (American Feed Manufacturers Association and Association of Feed Control Officials) have exchanged calls at the time of the annual meetings, and he said that one of the pleasantest duties he had as president of his organization has been that of bringing his message of greeting and good will. "For years," he said, "your efficient, capable and genial secretary has been a welcome visitor at the annual meetings of our Association and it affords me pleasure to state that at all times he has been persona grata to the members of our own body, individually and collectively. . . . As a matter of fact, much is always gained by conferences between official representatives of the trade and control officials, when questions relating to standards, definitions, guarantees, branding, labeling, etc., are under consideration, and such conferences with attendant discussions and interchange of views on the part of the interests represented, have been most helpful in reaching a proper solution of the problem or question under consideration." He concluded by saying:

In conclusion, may I say that the industry which this Association represents is a most necessary and important one, whether measured by invested capital, total value of your product, or the purpose for which it is used. Your manufacturing plants afford a large and constantly enlarging market for many of the farm products of the country, collecting these materials in most cases from regions where the supply is much greater than the demand, and bringing them together in the form of the commercial mixed feeds, which in turn find a market in localities a thousand or more miles distant from the original place of production.

An industry which supplies a large part of the food consumed by the animals of the country has a most vital relationship to the welfare and general good of all the people of the country, because the animals which consume our products are engaged in tilling our fields, in producing beef, pork, mutton and poultry for our tables, in producing the milk, butter and eggs which are needed to make up more or less of our daily rations, while your feedstuffs converted into animal tissue may supply us with leather, with fertilizers, with bone char for our sugar refineries, with soaps, with explosives, and with many other important products and by products.

The welfare, the well being, and the proper conduct of an industry of such importance, such magnitude and of such far reaching relationships, it will readily be seen, is of concern to all the people of the whole country and I, in common with other control officials, wish your Association and your industry continued prosperity and success.

John B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn., president of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Association, then spoke on "Uniform Accounting."

The golf tournament was held Friday afternoon, and the committee in charge included the following: F. C. Greutker, chairman, R. M. Field, C. F. Lane, A. L. Lippmann, A. F. Seay. Fundamentalists could hardly believe their eyes when they witnessed the quick evolution of sober, sedate business executives into play groups for golf. The afternoon of each day had been used for golf and like pastimes.

The golf tournament was liberally provided with prizes. The president's prize was won by W. M. Mitchell, Consolidated Feed & Grain Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Armour & Co. prize was won by S. J. Alexander, Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.; the Swift & Co. prize was won by A. L. Buxton, Kentucky Chemical Manufacturing Company, Covington, Ky.; the Floyd Wilson prize was won by F. M. Rosekrans, The Bertley Company, Chicago; the A. F. Seay prize was won by A. T. Pennington, Royal Feed & Milling Company, Memphis; the Cereal By-Products prize was won by R. M. Field, traffic manager; the college professors' prize was won by H. R. Kraybill, Purdue University; for the Penick Ford Company trophy there were four ties, with a net score of 71: A. L. Buxton, Kentucky Chemical Manufacturing Company; G. J. Stone, Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas; C. W. Chapin & Co., Chicago, and Fred Borries, Ballard & Ballard Company, Louisville, Ky., and the play-off was won by A. L. Buxton.

W. E. Suits, of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, was re-elected president for the ensuing year; and D. W. McMillen, of the McMillen Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., who had been vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, was elected chairman, to succeed the late E. W. Elmore. The other members of the Executive Committee are G. A. Chapman, of the Riverdale Products Company, Chicago; H. A. Abbott, The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago; J. B. Edgar, Happy Feed Mills, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; and A. F. Seay, of the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.

HAY MEETING IS PLANNED

Plans are rapidly being matured for the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Hay Association, and on July 25, 26 and 27 St. Louis will be host to hay dealers of the country. "Whatever you do," writes Secretary Fred K. Sale, "don't fail to come to the meeting this year. Your excuse of business conditions being poor is not sufficient, for you will profit by talking over conditions and helping discuss problems of vital interest to every hay man. The program for this year will be along practical business lines. Very few outside speakers will appear on the program, but several within our own ranks will give talks and considerable time will be given for discussion of problems confronting the hay trade."

The headquarters hotel will be the Statler and hotel reservation cards have been mailed out by the secretary. They may be sent either to the secretary's office or direct to the hotel management. It is the hope of the Association officers that the attendance this year will be one of the largest on record.

TEXAS DEALERS MEET IN DALLAS

The thirtieth annual convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Association was held in Dallas on May 23 and 24, at the Baker Hotel. The attendance was large and indicated a fair representation of the Texas trade. The address of welcome was made by J. J. Collins, on behalf of the mayor, and J. E. Lawther also made a welcome address on behalf of the business interests of the city. The response was by Vick E. Davison, Galveston, first vice-president. Following this, President R. L. Cole, Krum, gave his annual address, in which he said:

PRESIDENT COLE'S ADDRESS

The objects of this association are being attained. The members are growing more friendly. There is less need for arbitration and the arbitration committee has effectively done its work to the best interest of all. The grain business is being conducted more honorably than ever before. The business of gathering and disseminating information by the secretary has helped the members a great deal.

The secretary should be given greater co-operation along all lines. A faithful few have been his main support. It should be a great help to grain men to come to these meetings to greet their friends and the men with whom they do business.

Probably the greatest thing to come before the association during the past year has been the rate cases. Your secretary has kept you closely in touch with the situation. The southwestern rate case is the biggest, and this is being effectively handled right here in Dallas. Grain men have contributed royally to the interests working on this case. It has been to their interest to do so. It takes money to fight rate cases.

No one knows what the outcome will be. We certainly do not want to lose any of the present privileges nor pay higher rates. We hope for the best.

National legislation has concerned itself during the past year with farm relief. If such bills were labeled a "tax on the farmer" there would be no danger of them passing. We have President Coolidge to thank for vetoing the McNary-Haugen Bill. We should have publicity before the general public to show our side

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of farm relief bills to prevent passage of future monstrosities.

Secretary's H. B. Dorsey's annual report was the next item on the program. He showed that the present membership of the organization is 238, and that the balance on hand in the treasury is \$3,812.57. After deducting wheat loss claims, arbitration deposit fees and rate fund, this leaves the net amount in the Association's general fund \$1,566.69. Mr. Dorsey also gave the Arbitration Committee's report, showing that during the year eight cases involving \$2,791.30 were filed. Two of these cases, involving \$111.06 were compromised and settled; one case involving \$107.90 concerned a non-member who refused to arbitrate; and the other five cases were passed on by the Arbitration Committee and awards rendered.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

Resolutions: Ben E. Clement, Waco, chairman; Tom F. Connally, Clarendon; J. Z. Keel, Gainesville. Trade Rules: F. L. Hughston, Crowell, chairman; J. V. Neuhaus, Houston; J. S. Criswell, Graham.

Constitution: Jno. Bishop, Houston, chairman; A. V. Nelson, Claude; A. E. Childress, Temple.

Among those who addressed the meeting in the afternoon were J. Z. Keel, Gainesville; Edwin Doggett, Dallas, and Congressman T. Connally, Martin, who spoke on "Farm Legislation." C. W. Griffin, Federal grain supervisor, talked on Federal supervision, and J. N. Beasley, Amarillo, led the discussion on the proposed Federal inspection. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the proposed Federal grain inspection.

Monday evening a banquet was held at the Dallas Country Club, after which there was entertainment, including dancing.

The Tuesday morning session came to order at 10 in the morning. A general discussion followed. The Committee on Constitution offered a resolution permitting Secretary Dorsey to act as a grain broker, which was adopted. A proposed amendment to Rule 27 of the Trade Rules was voted down.

Resolutions were adopted applauding Congressman Connally's stand on farm relief measures, favoring an appropriation by the Texas legislature to enable division of weights and measures to purchase equipment for testing wagon scales, opposing the placing of all grain inspection under the Department of Agriculture at Washington, commending Congressmen who voted against the McNary-Haugen Bill, and the President's veto of that measure.

A committee on cane seed composed of one country shipper, one terminal dealer and one seed man to formulate standards was ordered appointed.

Officers elected were as follows: H. Davison, Galveston, president; W. H. Killingsworth, San Antonio, first vice-president; L. C. McMurty, Pampa, second vice-president; H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, secretary; directors, Julius Jockusch, Galveston, Gus E. Cranz, Fort Worth, and A. C. Nelson, Claude.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN DEALERS PLAN MEET

It has been announced by Secretary E. T. Custenbolder that the Ohio Grain Dealers Association will hold its forty-eighth annual convention in Toledo, Ohio, on June 22 and 23. The headquarters will be at Hotel Waldorf, and a splendid program is in the making as we go to press. The Toledo Produce Exchange members will be hosts for the convention and a large attendance is expected. Fred Mayer, of J. F. Zahm & Co., heads the local entertainment committee.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Hay and Grain Dealers Association will be held at the same time in Toledo, with the same headquarters. The meeting will be a joint session of the two associations and a more than ordinary program is being arranged for the combined meeting of Ohio and Indiana grain dealers.

PANHANDLE DEALERS MEET

On May 20, the Panhandle Grain Dealers Association met in Amarillo, and the attendance was unusually large. The municipal auditorium was the place used for the meetings, and the address of welcome was made by E. R. Mayer, president of the Amarillo Board of City Development. Secretary H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, made a suitable response on behalf of the grain dealers, after which President C. R. Slay, of Groom, made a few supplementary remarks.

L. M. Betts of the car service division of the American Railway Association, Washington, D. C., spoke and discussed the regional advisory boards. A communication from Secretary Charles B. Riley of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association was read, relating to "Farm Relief Legislation." Some discussion which was participated in generally followed this. There was also some general debate on the reconsigning and diversion privileges now before the Texas Railway Commission.

Before the morning session had concluded, the association, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

following committees were appointed:

Nominating: H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, chairman; E. W. Harrison, Hereford; E. N. Noble, Plainview. Resolutions: W. A. Barlow, Amarillo, chairman; L. C. McMurty, Pampa; Carl Ferguson, Fort Worth. Auditing: Lester Stone, Amarillo, chairman; O. W. Green, Wildorado; A. Liske, Canadian.

Adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

Luncheon was had at the Herring Hotel, and entertainment provided. At the afternoon session Secretary Johnson of the Cottonseed Crushers Association, Oklahoma City, talked on the railroad situation, regional advisory boards and the development of the Panhandle. Crop reports were the next order of business and numerous members present related their opinions.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee for that purpose and adopted:

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Whereas, it seems that rates on grain and grain products in the Southwest are adequate and amply remunerative to the carriers.

Therefore: Be it resolved that the Panhandle Grain Dealers Association are opposed to any increase in said rates.

Whereas, the grain and milling industries have built up to their present efficiency due largely to favorable transit privileges. Therefore be it

Resolved: That we are opposed to any restrictions or charges therefor except such restrictions or charges that may be found necessary or just to correct alleged abuses in reconsigning cars from station to station.

Be it Resolved: That we commend President Calvin Coolidge for sound judgment in vetoing the uneconomic McNary-Haugen Bill.

The following officers and directors, having been tendered by the Nominating Committee, were declared elected for the ensuing year: Chester Cowan, Tulsa, president; D. I. Barnett, Miami, vice-president; J. N. Beasley, Amarillo, secretary-treasurer. Directors: O. W. Green, Wildorado; R. L. McClellan, Spearman; Robert Stone, Clovis (N. M.); Joe Morris, Amarillo; L. Bagwell, Claude.

HOOSIER DEALERS TO MEET AT LAKE WAWASEE

On June 30 and July 1, the Indiana Grain Dealers Association will hold its mid-summer meeting at Lake Wawasee, Ind., headquarters to be at the South Shore Inn. The business sessions, promises Secretary Charles B. Riley, will be very interesting but snappy, giving plenty of time in which to create a spirit of good fellowship and to enjoy all the facilities for having a good time. Lake Wawasee (Syracuse P. O., Ind.) is said to be the finest lake resort in Indiana and those who can attend will realize they have had a real outing. The business sessions will begin at 2 p. m. Thursday and at 9:30 a. m. Friday; and it is not the intention to have long business sessions. The main order of the day will be fishing, boating, golf and other sports and amusements. Entertainment for the ladies will be provided. Reservations may be made for hotel accommodations by writing to the South Shore Inn, Wawasee, Syracuse P. O., Ind.

CONVENTION CALENDAR

June 22-23.—Forty-eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, in conjunction with the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Michigan Hay and Grain Association, at the Hotel Waldorf, Toledo, Ohio.

June 23-25.—Convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Association, at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

June 24-25.—Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Montana, at Glasgow, Mont.

June 27-28.—Annual convention of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association, at Book-Cadillac Hotel Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30.—Annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association, at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30.—Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 28-31.—Associations of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 30-July 1.—Midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, at the South Shore Inn, Lake Wawasee, Syracuse P. O., Ind.

July 12-13.—Central Retail Feed Association, second annual convention, at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

July 25-27.—Thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Hay Association, at St. Louis, Mo.

October 10-12.—Annual convention of the United States Feed Distributors Association, at Omaha, Neb.

October 10-12.—Annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

October 10.—Annual meeting of the National Terminal Weighmasters Association at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

October 10.—Chief Grain Inspectors National Association, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

TRANSPORTATION

I. C. C. REJECTS PACIFIC INCREASES

The proposal of the Great Northern & Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroads to increase their rates on grain and grain products from points on the line of the former in Montana to destinations on the Goldendale branch of the latter in Washington was rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission when it ruled that the new rates were not justified. Schedules naming the proposed increased rates were ordered cancelled by June 23.

HOLDS PROPOSED INCREASE UNFAIR

A divisional report of the I. C. C. holds that the proposed increased rates on grain and grain products from stations on the C. & E. I. in Illinois and Indiana to destinations on the St. L.—S. F. in Arkansas are not justified. The schedules, which were suspended on protest of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, were ordered canceled and the proceeding was discontinued. The report said increases would have resulted from cancellation of the present joint rates and the application of local rates to East St. Louis or Thebes, Ill., and proportional rates beyond.

BARGE LINE JOINT RATE PLEA DENIED

The Interstate Commerce Commission has reported adversely on the application of the Upper Mississippi Barge Line, that railroads be obligated to co-operate in the rail and water movement of freight. Joint rail-water rates on a basis lower than all-rail rates, were sought by the barge line, which undertook to begin operations on the Mississippi River this spring with support of the war department and business interests of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The petition asked that on Chicago-Twin Cities traffic, the carriers should be made to turn over freight to boats at Dubuque, Iowa, and that the joint rates be 20 per cent lower than existing all-rail rates between Dubuque and the Twin Cities.

John H. Howell, commission expert who investigated the petition, recommended that the commission "should find the establishment of the through route and joint rates are not justified."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

ADVANCED RATES IN SOUTHWEST HALTED

The Commission has suspended advances proposed by railroads out of the Southwest, to Mississippi Valley points. These were to have been effective May 25. Hearings are to be held on the proposed rates under I. & S. 2914. In a bulletin on this subject, the Southwestern Millers League said, in part:

Do not confuse these rates with those that became effective on May 1, as there was quite an advance then into the Mississippi Valley, and a few reductions on May 1 ranging from one-half to six cents per 100 pounds. These rates were permitted to go into effect by the Interstate Commerce Commission after being suspended for a year. The rates now under suspension only cover rates of May 25.

REDUCTION IN GRAIN RATES TO SOUTHEASTERN TERRITORY

Under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reductions became effective May 25, in the rates on grain and grain products from the Ohio River crossings, St. Louis and Memphis to points in the western portion of Southeastern territory intermediate to Meridian, Miss., and Mobile, Ala. The reductions are material, ranging from 3½ to 18 cents, and are the result of complaints brought by dealers at Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery, Florence, Sheffield and Tusculumbia. Following are representative of the reductions made from Cairo and Evansville:

From Cairo and Evansville		
To—	Old	New
Nashville, Tenn.	20½	17
Florence, Ala.	29½	22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	29½	26
Birmingham, Ala.	33	26
Montgomery, Ala.	33	28
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	36½	26
Akron, Ala.	44	26
Marion Jct., Ala.	44	30

At the time the reduced rates to Southeastern territory were published, the carriers also published increased rates to points in lower Mississippi Valley territory, which apparently were sanctioned by the Commission. However, the Commission has suspended the increased rates to Mississippi Valley territory, pending further hearing and investigation. The proposed increase (under suspension) to New Orleans and Mobile, domestic, is 4½ cents.—*J. S. Brown, manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade*.

THERE are rumors current to the effect that France intends to increase her duty on wheat after September 30, 1927. The report is that the new rate will be 35 francs per 220 pounds instead of the 18 francs and 20 cents now in effect.

THERE was a marked increase in the Italian imports from Russia during 1926. Imports of wheat rose from 15,898 tons in 1925 to 107,000 tons in 1926.

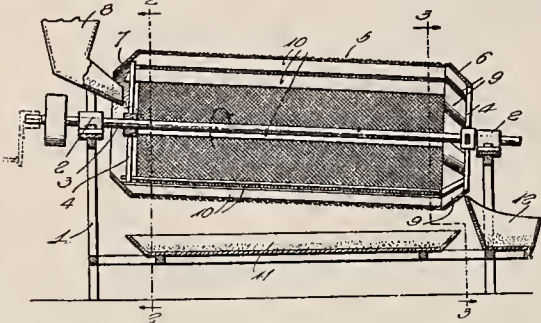
GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of January 4, 1927

Grain door.—Charles B. Collins, Bentley, Kan. Filed February 9, 1926. No. 1,613,162.

Seed separator.—Willis U. Arthur, Aiken, S. C. Filed September 3, 1925. No. 1,613,553. See cut.

Claim: A grain separator comprising, a rotary perforate cylinder declined toward its discharge end, a set of circumferentially spaced helically pithed dis-

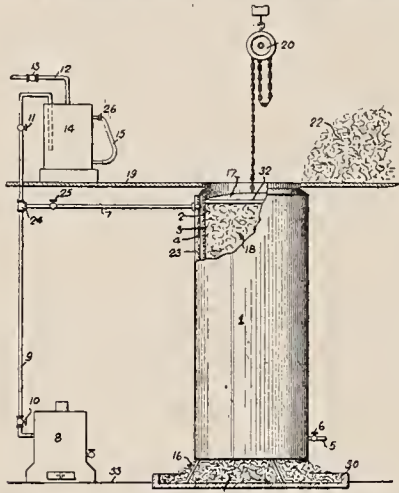


charge spouts at the lower end of the cylinder, and circumferentially spaced individual grain elevators and dumping members extending longitudinally along the inner side of the cylinder and abutting adjacent ends of the spouts to provide direct communication with said spouts, said members being disposed at acute angles to the wall of the screen to form trough-like pockets.

Bearing Date of January 18, 1927

Manufacture of livestock feeds.—Charles R. Mabee, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Mabee Patents Corporation, Dover, Del., a corporation of Delaware. Filed January 14, 1921. No. 1,615,024. See cut.

Claim: A method for producing a livestock feed which comprises admixing with the roughage a material containing diastase, and moistening the roughage,



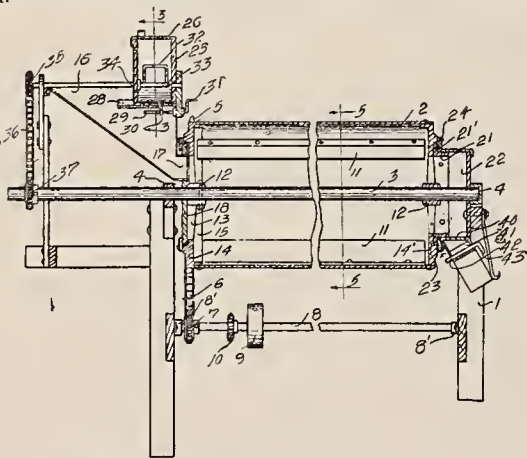
applying heat and pressure thereto, and subjecting the roughage to non-acidifying fermentative activity until the substances therein have been partially predigested and have a decided aromatic odor.

Grain car door latch.—Charles J. Fischer, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 14, 1922. No. 1,615,120.

Bearing Date of February 8, 1927

Machine for treating grain.—Claude C. Calkins, Spokane, Wash. Filed August 16, 1926. No. 1,616,783. See cut.

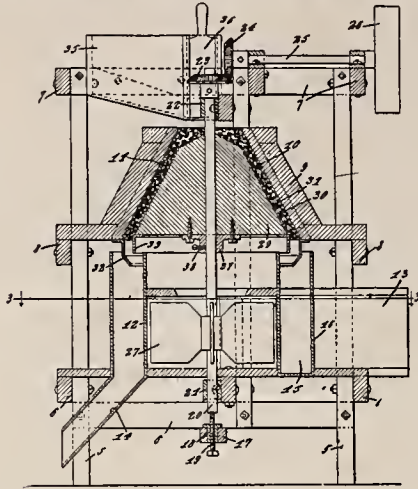
Claim: The combination of a rotary drum having transverse material-retaining heads at its opposite ends and center openings therein, a shaft and means for fixing said heads on the shaft, a stationary circular plate located and coacting in an annular groove one of said heads and an inlet opening in said plate, and a sealing ring attached to said head and overlapping the joint between said plate and grooved head.



Grain cleaner.—Joseph Volz, Elliott, N. D. Filed March 17, 1924. No. 1,617,187. See cut.

Claim: A grain cleaner including a frame, a fan housing supported at the base of the frame, and having an open upper end through which air may pass, an inverted bowl-shaped member supported above the upper end of the fan housing, a cone operating in the bowl, said bowl and cone-shaped member having co-operating roughened surfaces spaced apart to allow seed to pass therethrough, a flange carried at the base of the bowl, and having an inwardly extending portion, a flange carried at the base of the cone and providing a passageway with the first mentioned flange, said flanges being spaced from the upper end of the fan casing to allow air to pass thereunder, a vertical shaft adjustably supported within the frame and extending through the fan

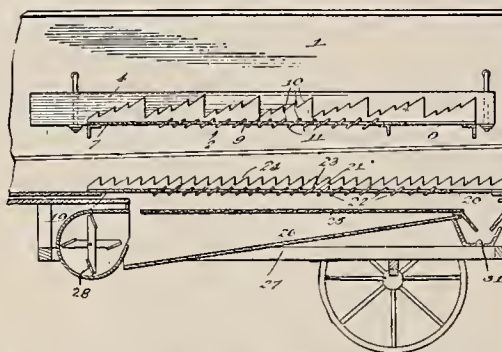
housing and bowl, a fan on the shaft and operating in the fan housing, means for adjustably supporting the cone, and means for operating the shaft to rotate



the cone and fan to scarify seed passing over the cone, and said fan adapted to operate to blow foreign matter from the seed passing between the flanges.

Grain separator.—Henry O. Freeman, Eden, Idaho. Filed January 16, 1926. No. 1,617,246. See cut.

Claim: In a separator, a floor comprising a plurality of juxtaposed channel-shaped sections disposed with the flanges thereof turned upward and having spaced openings in the bottoms thereof, the upper



faces of the bottoms of said sections being concavely curved transversely thereof and said openings being located along the longitudinal median lines of said bottoms.

Bearing Date of February 22, 1927

Grain door.—Charles A. Johnson, Superior, Wis. Filed July 3, 1925. No. 1,618,758.

Nonhygroscopic seed disinfectants.—Max Engelman and Alan R. Albright, Wilmington, Del., assignors to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., a corporation of Delaware. Filed June 8, 1923. No. 1,618,370.

Bearing Date of March 1, 1927

Grain car door.—Ira D. Parker, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed August 19, 1926. No. 1,619,310.

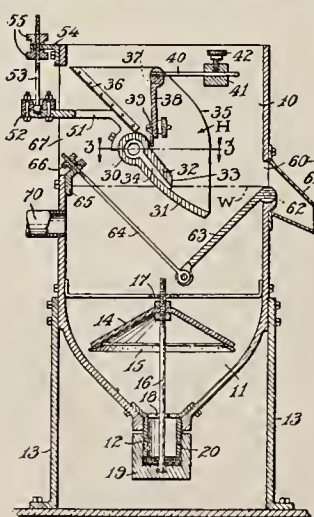
Bearing Date of March 15, 1927

Process and apparatus for germinating seed.—Elliott J. Stoddard, Highland Park, Mich. Filed August 10, 1925. No. 1,621,440.

Bearing Date of March 29, 1927

Grain washer, stoner and conditioner.—David Geddes, Berkeley, Calif. Filed April 19, 1926. No. 1,622,580. See cut.

Claim: A grain treating machine comprising a main hollow body having a hopper bottom, a grain receiving hopper mounted within the upper region of said main body and having an apron over which the grain



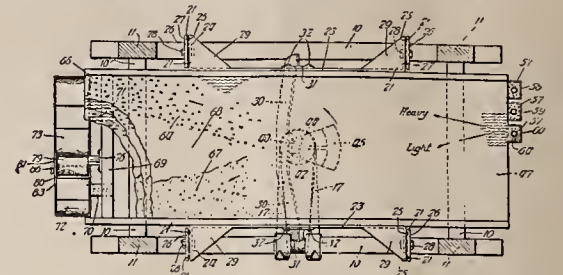
may flow, means by which a treating fluid may be caused to transverse said apron and to contact the grain stream thereon, a conical valve arranged within and to co-operate with the hopper bottom, and a closure for said hopper bottom arranged to support said valve.

Grain tester.—Mark Isaacs, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed May 18, 1925. No. 1,622,515.

Grain sorting device.—Lester L. Ladd, Lockport, Ill. Filed August 2, 1923. No. 1,622,386. See cut.

Claim: In a separating device, an imperforate inclined shelf-like member, zig-zag shoulders on said

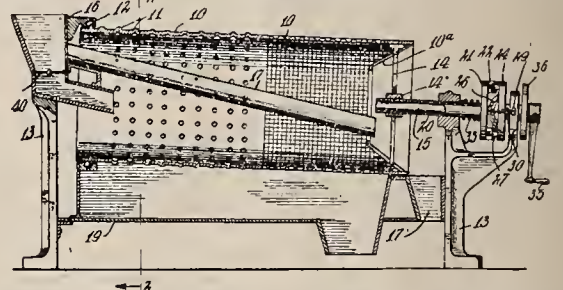
member, facing only toward one side and one end thereof and means for shaking said members with a rotary shaking movement of small radius.



Bearing Date of April 5, 1927

Grain sifter.—Andrew Mironuck, Max, N. D. Filed November 21, 1923. No. 1,623,356. See cut.

Claim: A reciprocating means for the rotary drum of a grain sifter, comprising a bearing, a sleeve passing through said bearing, a disk fixed to the forward end of said sleeve, rollers mounted on the front face of said disk, a standard offset from said bearing, a disk fixed to said standard, a pair of cam arms hinged to said latter disk, said cam arms extending towards one another from their hinged ends, inclined with respect to the face of the disk so as to constitute cam elements, the free ends of said cam arms overlapping, and curved inwards towards the face of the latter



mentioned disk, adjusting screws threaded through said latter disk, abutting said cam arms, tension springs passing through apertures in the latter disk, and having one end fixed to said disk, and the other to said cam arms to press the same against the said adjusting screws, a shaft passing through said sleeve, and feathered thereto, allowing longitudinal freedom, and a coiled expansion surrounding said sleeve, and acting between the said bearing and the first mentioned disk fixed to the forward end of said sleeve, said coiled expansion spring urging said sleeve and attached disk in one direction.

REPORTS FAVOR GRAIN TRADE

Several of the mimeographed reports on pending cases, by commissioners and examiners for the I. C. C., quoted in the *Traffic World*, have been favorable to the grain trade; among those recently noted the following occur:

Abolition of the Atlantic port differential adjustment on grain and the separation of line-haul and accessorial, or further service, rates on such traffic seem to be foreshadowed by the Commission's report on further hearing, written by Commissioner Eastman, in No. 12548, Maritime Association of Boston Chamber of Commerce et al vs. Ann Arbor et al, opinion No. 12264, 126 I. C. C. 199-216. No order has been entered nor any finding of unlawfulness made. The great change in the situation, however, seems forecast in language employed by Commissioner Eastman in what might be called, but is not so denominated, concurring views in which he sets forth what he deems the logical consequences of the findings of the Commission. The report found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful the rates on grain and grain products, via all-rail routes from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma to Boston and New York for export. It further found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful the rates on ex-lake grain and grain products from Buffalo to New York and Boston, also for export. A third and suspected to be disruptive finding is that the record does not permit the prescription of maximum or minimum reasonable rates on ex-lake grain from Buffalo, but that if such rates were to be prescribed the evidence warranted the conclusion that the line-haul rates to the water-front elevators at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore should be identical, and that the maintenance of the same rates to the water-front elevators at Boston would not be unlawful.

The Commission, by division 2, in a report, written by Commissioner Campbell, in I. and S. No. 2842, Grain and Grain Products from points in Texas to Mississippi Valley, mimeographed, has found not justified proposed increased rates on coarse grains, from points in Texas to destinations in Mississippi and Alabama and proposed restriction of the application of rates to certain routes, in so far as the cancellation of routing via McGregor and Waco, Texas, is concerned. The schedules have been ordered canceled and the proceeding discontinued.

The Commission, by division 3, in No. 18218, Arcady Farms Milling Co. vs. Akron, Canton & Youngstown et al, mimeographed, has found not applicable, combination rates charged on grain shipped from west-bank Mississippi River points in Iowa and Missouri, and from points in Illinois, accorded transit at Chicago, Ill., and the product forwarded to destinations in Central territory, and directed the refund of overcharges. It has further found that the failure of the Chicago & North Western and the Illinois Central to join other defendants in according transit at Chicago on the basis of through by-products rates from point where such rates were in effect did not and does not result in charges which were or are unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

ACCURATE figures kept by university experts in co-operation with Medina County, Ohio, farmers show that for cows milking over 9,000 pounds of milk a year, feed was 57.2 per cent of the total cost, and for cows under 7,500 pounds of milk it was 55 per cent.

FIELD SEEDS

SEED REGULATIONS IN NORWAY

On July 1 there goes into effect in Norway a new regulation governing the importation, sale and sampling and analysis of seeds in that country. Regulations are provided covering records to be kept and notification of intent to trade in these articles, description and guarantees of quality, marking regulations for imported seeds, varieties subject to import license from the Department of Agriculture and exemptions from these regulations. This new arrangement supersedes that formerly in force.

SOUTHERN SEEDSMEN HAVE INTERESTING PROGRAM

Members of the Southern Seedsmen's Association will meet in convention on June 23-25 at Nashville, Tenn. Subjects of interest to seedsmen are to be brought up for discussion and led by specialists. M. Coyle Shea will have a paper on newspaper versus direct mail advertising. H. E. Humiston will discuss "Fertilizers as a Sideline." A. B. Conkey of Cleveland, Ohio, will bring up for discussion the question of poultry supplies as a sideline for the seed dealer.

The southern city has not been remiss in providing entertainment for its guests and on the first day there will be a trip to Hermitage, Old Hickory Powder Plant and other points of interest, with a theater party in the evening. On the second day will be an auto trip through the city followed by a dinner dance at which the Fisk Jubilee Singers will be the chief entertainers.

PROGRAM FOR WHOLESALE GRASS SEED MEETING

The program which the officers of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association will present at the nineteenth annual meeting of that organization on June 27-28 at Detroit, Mich., is an unusually valuable one. The morning sessions on both days will be given over to reports of committees, including those on trade rules, hard seed investigation, cost accounting, traffic, regional co-operation. On Monday afternoon at the open meeting J. G. Mann, traffic manager of Minneapolis, Minn., will speak on "More Effective Organization in Traffic Matters" followed by discussion. W. H. Wright, president of the Association of Official Seed Analysts of Toronto, Canada, will have as his subject, "The Relationship Between the Analysts and the Seed Trade." A. J. Ogaard, president of the International Crop Improvement Association of Bozeman, Mont., will talk on "Seed Certification, Seed Standards and the Seed Trade" and Alvin E. Dodd, manager of the domestic distribution department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will discuss "Tightening the Links in the Chain of Distribution."

Convention headquarters are at the Book-Cadillac Hotel.

BACTERIA CULTURES DISTRIBUTED IN WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture has been busy this year supplying the demands of Wisconsin farmers for cultures for inoculating seed. About 40,000 Alfalfa cultures, each enough to inoculate 20 pounds—or enough for an acre of Alfalfa and 8,000 Red Clover and pea cultures have been distributed. Alfalfa and Sweet Clover employ the same kind of bacteria in nitrogen-fixing, but Red Clover has a different kind.

The college prepares the legume cultures in the laboratory and mails them to the farmers. It is estimated that more than 100,000 cultures will be distributed this season.

A. S. T. A. PROGRAM

Seed associations are claiming a great deal of attention this month, for their programs as arranged are unusually attractive. No program has greater possibilities than that to be presented by the American Seed Trade Association which meets in Detroit, Mich., on June 28-30. Plenty of time has been set aside for sight-seeing trips and one entire day (July 1) has been claimed by D. M. Ferry & Co., for an outing to Oakview Farm. There will be a boat ride followed by the annual banquet on Thursday and other interesting events are scattered throughout the program.

An address is to be given by W. L. Oswald of Chicago on "Twenty Years' Experience with Seed Laws," and W. L. Stone, secretary of the Official Seed Analysts, will give a paper on "Seed Laws

and the Seed Analyst." On Tuesday the sessions will be divided into three groups: The Mail Order Section, of which H. G. Hastings is chairman; the Retailers' Section, of which L. H. Vaughan is chairman; and the Seedsmen's Credit Association of which Alexander Forbes is chairman. In every one of these sections, discussions will be conducted touching upon problems of vital interest to the members. Business will take up most of the time on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed—	May		July 1, 1926	
	1927 Pounds	1926 Pounds	to May 31, 1927 Pounds	to May 31, 1926 Pounds
Alfalfa	232,900	117,700	5,009,100	4,370,500
Awnless bromegrass .....	.....	.....	.....	11,000
Canada bluegrass	19,000	24,000	881,700	280,900
Kentucky bluegrass	22,400	.....	22,400	.....
Alsike clover	700	199,700	4,163,200	10,982,400
Crimson clover .....	.....	187,800	2,385,000	5,440,500
Red clover	449,200	308,700	10,814,700	19,644,600
White clover	21,200	107,300	934,400	1,602,300
Clover mixtures .....	.....	4,400	23,500	121,700
Meadow fescue .....	.....	.....	16,200	13,300
Grass mixtures .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Foxtail millet .....	.....	.....	.....	125,400
Orchard grass .....	.....	44,600	260,300	170,300
Rape	628,500	107,800	6,631,600	6,344,200
English ryegrass	42,500	91,800	1,109,000	2,275,900
Italian ryegrass .....	.....	75,700	833,200	1,672,100
Timothy .....	.....	200	45,200	2,800
Hairy vetch	185,700	268,200	1,961,400	3,664,900
Spring vetch	132,000	248,500	938,600	1,372,800
Hungarian vetch .....	.....	.....	76,400	.....

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed—	May		July 1, 1926	
	1927 Pounds	1926 Pounds	to May 31, 1927 Pounds	to May 31, 1926 Pounds
Bentgrass	42,600	5,700	515,500	327,000
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	15,300	781,200	4,129,900	5,818,500
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover .....	.....	26,400	174,400	498,400
Canary grass .....	.....	6,600	1,100	6,600
Carpet grass .....	.....	6,700	.....	12,400
Crested dog's-tail	8,500	600	15,900	39,200
Cheewings fescue	107,000	73,900	850,600	542,400
Other fescues	8,700	.....	388,600	1,042,500
Meadow foxtail .....	.....	.....	100	300
Molasses grass .....	.....	.....	.....	80,500
Hair grass .....	.....	.....	.....	2,200
Lawn grass mixtures .....	.....	.....	1,000	17,100
Redtop .....	.....	.....	3,300	.....
Rescue grass .....	.....	.....	.....	3,100
Rhodes grass	5,900	4,600	8,200	21,100
Rough-stalked meadow grass	7,700	.....	159,200	70,700
Sainfoin .....	.....	.....	.....	900
Serradella .....	.....	.....	.....	300
Sweet vernal grass .....	.....	.....	500	1,900
Tall oat grass .....	.....	.....	1,100	400
Tall paspalum .....	.....	.....	500	.....
Velvet grass	4,700	.....	14,500	8,200
Wood m'dow grass	4,200	.....	22,700	39,700
Yarrow .....	.....	.....	300	100
Japanese millet .....	.....	.....	1,900	.....

†All from Canada, except 700 pounds returned American goods imported from France.
 ‡416,500 pounds from France, 10,700 pounds from Canada.
 §22,000 pounds from England.
 ¶386,200 pounds from Japan, 165,400 pounds from Holland, 44,000 pounds from Canada, 32,900 pounds from Germany.
 *82,200 pounds from Germany, 80,000 pounds from Latvia, 19,600 pounds from Sweden, 3,900 pounds from Canada.
 †110,200 pounds from Latvia, 21,800 pounds from Holland.
 ‡138,500 pounds Alfalfa seed to be permitted entry after staining—not included.
 §69,000 pounds Red Clover seed to be permitted entry after staining—not included.

"BETWEEN SEASONS" IN NEW YORK SEED TRADE

By C. K. TRAFTON

Customary "between seasons" conditions prevailed in the New York seeds market during the past month. The season was generally about a month late, temperatures being unseasonably low most of the time, while the many heavy rainfalls made the month seem more like April than May. Another seriously disturbing factor was the great damage done by heavy floods over wide areas in the South.

Red Clover was as inactive as usual at this season, buyers being especially disinterested because of reports that the crop was looking fine over a larger area, leading to predictions of a large yield provided the weather continues reasonably favorable. Nevertheless, as stocks of old crop domestic seed are light holders were generally firm on a basis of 40 cents for 100-pound lots. On the other hand, imported

Clover declined 1 cent, or to 29 cents duty-paid for 100-pound lots.

Crimson Clover was somewhat of a disappointment during the month. While this was ascribed partly to the unseasonably cool and wet weather, a more potent influence was the unsatisfactory condition in the South. Although it is true that some dealers predicted that planting conditions will be greatly improved before the seed is actually needed, it was pointed out that the item of cost would still prove to be a serious obstacle inasmuch as there seemed to be little likelihood that prices will be lower in the future. This idea is based on reports that the old crop is virtually exhausted in France, as a result of which there is no sign of anxiety to make advance sales of new crop seed for shipment to this country. Indeed, a striking dearth of firm offers was noted, although there were some nominal quotations of 14@16 cents c.i.f. for French Clover, while new crop Hungarian seed was offered at 12½ cents c.i.f. There were no arrivals during the month.

White Clover was generally inactive on the spot, although helped somewhat by the prolongation of the spring season. Hence, with stocks light and reports of a good demand coming from the interior, holders were generally firm at last month's basis of 30 cents for 100-pound lots. Arrivals during the month were 58 bags, against 171 in April.

Alsike was the only variety to suffer anything like aggressive selling pressure during the month. Early in the month holders shaded the price of 100-pound lots from 37 cents to 35 cents, but demand still remained poor, and as a consequence a further cut to 33 cents was made subsequently.

Kentucky Bluegrass was mentioned as one of the most active items. The tone was distinctly firmer temporarily: 100-pound lots being quoted at 22@23 cents. Later as demand subsided last month's basis of 21¼ cents was re-established. There were no exports during the month.

Red Top moved in similar fashion. The unusually late demand made holders of the small supply firmer in their views and the 100-pound lot basis was advanced from 25 cents to 26 cents. Subsequently as buying slackened the lower figure was again generally quoted. No exports were reported during the month.

Timothy was inactive throughout the month, neither domestic nor foreign buyers showing interest. Still, the light stock was steadily held at last month's basis of 6½ cents for 100-pound lots. Exports during the month were 345 bags against 1170 for the preceding month.

PACIFIC SEEDSMEN ELECT

At the recent annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedmen's Association, at Sacramento, Calif., the following were elected: President, M. Benjamin Early, Los Angeles; vice-president, Frank Leckenby, Seattle, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, Rex E. Mason, San Francisco; directors, Manford Meyberg, Los Angeles and L. E. Kimberling, San Jose.

TOLEDO SEED NEWS

By S. M. BENDER

Clover seed declined sharply now that the seed season has come to a close. Trade has been very light and offerings plentiful. Latest official reports indicating a larger crop than last year also had a weakening effect on prices. Cash Clover is considered good value at the wide discount under October but many dealers prefer not to carry it over if they can prevent doing so. Dealers are reminded that many things can happen to Clover seed before the crop is in bags. It is entirely a weather market at this time and should conditions prove unfavorable an advance might occur quickly. One thing in favor of the market is the fact that stocks of prime are not heavy here and might be further reduced before new seed is ready to sell. There are always a few dealers who like to pick up some Clover during the summer months especially if new crop prospects are not so good. The acreage is not large if reports being received here are true in general. There has been fair support in October and domestic December Clover with buyers appearing on the declines. This year for the first time Toledo will quote both foreign and domestic December and March Clover making a clear distinction in the contracts covering same. October is domestic as foreign Clover is not available for delivery at that time. Most dealers here favor the long side of Clover with the crop hazard

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MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Farmers Elevator at Black River Falls, Wis., has been bought by Bruce Van Gorden.

A direct elevator drive has been installed in the Leonard Garding Elevator at Paynesville, Minn.

A. Nerland of Buxton, N. D., succeeds Ralph Wodell as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Waldorf, Minn.

W. F. Grover has bought the grain elevator and potato warehouse at Ridgeland, Wis., formerly owned by the O. M. & E. Company.

Henry Hanson is now in charge of the elevator of the Great Western Grain Company at La Salle, Minn., succeeding Hilmar Blackstad.

Construction work is well under way on the new 100,000-bushel elevator of the Cannon Valley Milling Company of Cannon Falls, Minn.

An addition costing \$20,000 is to be built to the warehouse of Northrup King & Co., of Minneapolis. Additional storage space will be provided by two stories.

A new boot tank with new leg, buckets and belt and a new foundation have been placed at the elevator of the Vesta Grain & Fuel Company at Vesta, Minn.

The Great Northern and the Delmar Elevators at Minneapolis, Minn., have been declared regular under the management of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.

To deal in grain, feed and farm machinery, P. M. Feily & Sons, Inc., have incorporated at Farmington, Minn., capitalized at \$75,000. Patrick H. Thomas J., and Edward C. Feily are interested.

Capitalized at \$50,000, Campbell's Inc., has been incorporated at Northfield, Minn., to buy and sell wheat, grains, etc., and to manufacture flour and other food products. L. G. Campbell, J. S. Campbell and R. O. Sullivan are interested.

A new Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale and Strong-Scott Dump with sled attachment have been installed by the Farmers Mutual Elevator Company of Humboldt, Minn. The company is also placing lightning rods on both elevators and motorizing and painting them.

INDIANA

The Kitchel Grain Company of Kitchel, Ind., is installing a 15-ton truck scale.

J. L. Cruea is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator at Crawfordville, Ind.

Grain elevators at Milton and Bentonville, Ind., have been bought by Wilbur Elwell.

A combined corn and grain cleaner has been installed by the Poneto Grain Company of Poneto, Ind.

Electric motors have been installed in the elevator of the Onward Grain Company of Onward, Ind.

Willis Samuels is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Rensselaer, Ind., by Charles V. May.

Electric power is to be installed for the Farmers Elevator Company of Twelve Mile, Ind., and a hammer mill put in.

The Stewart Elevator and coal yards at Spencer-ville, Ind., has been put under the management of Genganagel & Son.

A roller bearing corn sheller with a rope drive and other equipment have been installed by the Reveal & Patterson Company at Lebanon, Ind.

The elevator of A. J. Smith has been bought at Coatesville, Ind., by Woodson and Paul Darnall. They will operate as the Coatesville Elevator & Feed Company.

Milt Keister has taken over the Williamsport Grain Company at Williamsport, Ind., and will handle coal, feed, seed, etc., in addition to operating the elevator.

Extensive repairs have been completed on the elevator of the North Grove Grain Company at North Grove, Ind., and operations resumed in it. N. W. King is manager.

The entire business and property of the United Grain & Supply Company of Swayzee, Ind., including coal yards and grain business at Swayzee and elevators at Coles, Herbst and Rich have been sold by that firm to Frank Ladd and R. Zirkle. They in turn sold the Coles Elevator to Charles Nabor of

Fairmount and the Herbst Elevator to John Nesbitt. The business at Swayzee continues under the name of the Swayzee Grain Company.

A combined corn and grain cleaner, manlift, roller bearing sheller, elevators and other equipment are being installed by the Wilson Grain Company at Sulphur Springs, Ind.

The Raub Elevator Company has been incorporated at Raub, Ind., capitalized at \$25,000. The owners are O. E. Powell, J. Glen Steinhart and E. E. D. E. Waymire. Mr. Steinhart bought an interest from the other two who were former owners in a partnership.

THE DAKOTAS

W. F. Nolan's new elevator at Buffalo Gap, S. D., has been completed.

Lightning rods have been installed on the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Center-ville, S. D.

The contract has been let for the installation of two silent chain drives in the W. H. Wahl Elevator at Denhoff, N. D.

Peter Haehn has bought the elevator at Bowdon, N. D., from Regan & Lyness and will operate as the Peter Haehn Independent Elevator.

The elevator of the Arnold Bros. at Stanley, N. D., is being enlarged. An additional leg will be installed to be equipped with distributor and general repairs are to be made.

Charles E. Marshall and Christ Serok have bought the Farmers Elevator at Hudson, S. D., and took possession May 1. They will install a mill operated by electricity.

The contract has been let by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Kenaston, N. D., for the erection of a 15,000-bushel annex equipped with new legs, new 25-horsepower engine, rope drive, manlift.

S. S. Renfrew's interest in the Renfrew-Nelson Elevator at Harvey, N. D., has been bought by Gust Nelson. The elevator will now be known as the Johnson-Nelson Elevator. August W. Johnson of Glenfield is part owner.

The lumber and coal yards of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company at Winner, S. D., have been bought by the Robert Burns Lumber Company of Mitchell, S. D. The grain company has retained its elevator and will continue to buy grain and hogs.

The capacity of the elevator of John S. Aker at Baker, N. D., is being enlarged. The roofs will be covered with corrugated galvanized roofing and an additional leg will be installed. A 15-horsepower Fairbanks Type Y Engine will be installed.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

The contract has been let by the Buckland Farmers Exchange of Buckland, Ohio, for new conveyors.

A retail grain and seed business is to be established at Tiffin, Ohio, by the Sneath-Cunningham Company.

The business of the Dickmeier Bros., grain and hay dealers of Cummins-ville, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been closed out.

To deal in grain, feed, and fuel, the Thomas Elevator Company of Bad Axe, Mich., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$30,000.

The Hebron Grain Company of Hebron, Mich., has sold its elevator at Gladstone, Mich., to John Auda. Possession was given on June 1.

The Middlepoint Equity Exchange of Middlepoint, Ohio, has built new coal bins and repaired its elevator. R. C. Kephart is manager.

The Cushman-Carl Company has been incorporated at Lansing, Mich., to deal in grain, feed, coal, building materials, etc. The company is capitalized at \$50,000. Roscoe J. Carl is treasurer and general manager.

Three new units are being built for the Garman Grain Company of Delphos, Ohio. They will include a workhouse of 60,000 bushels' capacity with oat clipper; grain drying unit of 500 bushels' capacity per hour; and a purifier. The capital stock of the firm has been increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

The Kemper & Cole Feed Company has bought the entire Soyco Mills property at Greenville, Ohio.

The new owners have been in the feed and grain business for years and will improve the elevator and operate it, handling grain, feed, coal and seeds.

To deal in grain, hay, beans, etc., the Martindale Bean Company has been incorporated at Bay City, Mich. The firm is capitalized at \$50,000.

Improvements have been made to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Genoa, Ohio, including the installation of a hopper scale.

The Delta Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Delta, Ohio, is making repairs including the installation of a Western Cleaner and Corn Sheller.

The elevator of Z. C. McCampbell at Plain City, Ohio, has been sold to J. R. Rinehart who took possession immediately. Mr. Rinehart will handle grain, coal and feed.

The Huston & Swope Company of Amanda, Ohio, is succeeded in business by the Huston Grain Company. The company deals in an extensive line of grain, hay, seed, wood, tile, coal, etc.

The Ed Allen Elevator, known as the Cisna Elevator for years, at Washington Court House, Ohio, is being dismantled by Rowe Crites and the material is to be utilized in another elevator near Circleville.

ILLINOIS

The Oreana Grain Company of Oreana, Ill., has been disbanded.

The Mahomet Grain Company of Mahomet, Ill., is installing a grain conditioner.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Penfield, Ill., will build a new elevator there.

Mr. Noy of Gilman is manager now of the Arlington Grain Company of Arlington, Ill.

A new motor is being installed in the elevator of H. C. Vollmer & Co. at Lostant, Ill.

Heinke & Heitler's elevator at Eleroy, Ill., is now operated by H. F. Koppein & Co.

A new coal conveyor has been installed by the Wyagnet Grain Company of Wyagnet, Ill.

A gasoline pump has been installed in the elevator of Charles Gallagher at Meriden, Ill.

E. A. Mitchell has resigned his position with the B. P. Hill Grain Company at Forreston, Ill.

A new belt and elevator cups have been installed by the Stronghurst Grain Company of Stronghurst, Ill.

The Grady Elevator at Mansfield, Ill., has been bought by Scholer & Gring, grain dealers at Farmer City.

Harry Smith's elevator at Triumph, Ill., has been closed. He had conducted the elevator for 30 years.

The capacity of the elevator of the Martinton Grain Company at Martinton, Ill., has been increased.

The elevator of the Towanda Grain Company at Towanda, Ill., has been recovered with galvanized sheet iron.

A new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Ashkum, Ill.

The old grain office of the Brocton Elevator Company at Paris, Ill., is being torn down and a new one erected.

The grain elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Harvel, Ill., which burned is to be rebuilt immediately.

A new 10-ton truck scale has been installed and general repairs made to the elevator of A. B. Chrisman at Merritt, Ill.

Some coal bins and sheds are being built at Roodhouse, Ill., by W. F. Ellington in which he will handle grain and coal.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Manteno, Ill., has built an addition to its plant and equipped it with feed grinding equipment.

The office of the Bailey-Moore Grain Company at Sibley, Ill., has been put under the management of Charles Althouse.

G. W. Robertson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Elwin, Ill. J. A. Markwell is the new manager.

The Valley Grain Company has bought the grain elevator operated at Douglas, Ill., owned by the

Inland Grain Company and operated under the name of the Douglas Grain Company.

Extensive repairs have been made to the elevator of the Hammond Co-operative Elevator Company at Hammond, Ill., and lightning rods installed.

O. J. Knoebel, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., will be superintendent of the new elevator of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company at Decatur, Ill.

A new foundation is to be put in by the Farmers Grain & Coal Company at Shirley, Ill. General repairs are also to be made with Roy Reese as manager.

Improvements are being made to the Co-operative Elevator Company's property at Pinkstaff, Ill., including the installation of a new 10-ton truck scale.

R. E. Bowers of Lovington has bought the property of the Rowell Grain Company at Clinton, Ill. George Stoutenborough has been manager for the past few months.

A new driveway has been built and new office and engine installed in the elevator of the Hammond Co-operative Grain Company at Lanton, Lovington p. o., Ill.

An addition has been built to the warehouse of the Farmers Grain Company at Kankakee, Ill. It will store Alfalfa hay and other farm products. Charles Higdon is manager.

A new office building is being erected at the plant of the Pontiac Farmers Grain Company at Pontiac, Ill., and a new 10-ton truck scale is being installed in elevators at Swygert and Cayuka.

The B. A. Eckhart Milling Company of Chicago has let the contract to the M. A. Long Company for the erection of additional elevator capacity. It will give capacity of 425,000 bushels.

The I. C. Elevator at Chicago has been leased by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company of Minneapolis. It has capacity of 800,000 bushels. This house with that at Winona gives the company four terminal elevators with capacity of over 3,300,000 bushels.

IOWA

The Gilchrist Elevator at Ionia, Iowa, has been bought by John Meyer and Nick Jacobs.

The elevator of the Good Bros. at Percival, Iowa, which burned, is being rebuilt.

Lightning protection has been installed on the Wm. Murray Elevator at Bancroft, Iowa.

The old elevator at Sidney, Iowa, has been torn down and will be replaced by a modern one.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Batavia, Iowa, has been dissolved. J. V. Webb is president.

An addition has been built to the warehouse of the Farmers Elevator Company of Havelock, Iowa.

Improvements are being made to the grain elevator of the Soderlund Bros. at Madrid, Iowa, including the installation of truck dump.

Ira Christianson has resigned as manager of the elevator of the Farmers Grain Company at Story City, Iowa.

A new 10-ton auto truck scale has been installed in the plant of the North Iowa Grain Company of Klemme, Iowa.

The plant of the Superior Farmers Elevator Company at Superior, Iowa, is to be equipped with a cleaner. T. A. Strid is manager.

The corporation of the Beaman Farmers Elevator Company of Beaman, Iowa, has been renewed. The authorized capital stock is \$40,000.

The elevator, corn cribs and coal sheds of the Midland City Grain Company at Midland, Iowa, has been bought by H. D. Luckenbill of Kenney.

The charter of the Farmers Elevator Company of Radcliffe, Iowa, has been renewed for 20 years, capitalized at \$40,000. B. C. Knutson is secretary.

Earl Peterson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Company at Owasa, Iowa, and is now with the J. E. Bennett Grain Company at Storm Lake.

The Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Joice, Iowa, capitalized at \$20,000. G. J. Ostmo, A. O. Lein and S. R. Forgeson are interested.

Repairs have been made to the elevator and other buildings of the Burt Farmers Exchange of Burt, Iowa. D. F. Slaughter is manager of the company.

A building permit for the erection of a \$5,000 tile lumber storage house and \$700 storage room has been granted the Nye & Jenks Grain Company at Mason City, Iowa.

The Farmers Grain Company of Larchwood, Iowa, has been incorporated, capitalized at \$25,000. The new company will take over the property of the old Farmers Elevator Company which went into the hands of the receiver some time ago.

The elevator of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Company at Lohrville, Iowa, has been leased by the Davis Bros. & Potter. E. C. Sherwood has been retained as manager. The Davis company has a

line of elevators and lumber yards with headquarters at Fort Dodge.

The elevator of the Winfield Farmers Elevator & Supply Company at Winfield, Iowa, is to be rebuilt into a 20,000-bushel elevator. It will be cribbed, ironclad, with composition roof.

A new dump has been installed by the Flugstad Farmers Grain Company of Flugstad (r. f. d. Duncombe), Iowa. E. M. Mulholland is manager; U. G. Jones, president; and A. C. Bennett, secretary.

A new elevator is being built at Rolfe, Iowa, for Davis Bros. & Potter, grain dealers of Galesburg, Ill. It will be of cribbed iron construction with modern equipment and of 135,000 bushels' capacity.

Thomas Mann of Ortonville has bought the property of the Farmers Elevator Company at Kennedy, Iowa. He later sold it to the directors of the company to operate. Mr. Mann is manager of the elevator at Ortonville.

Gilchrist & Co., have sold their elevator at McGregor, Iowa, to W. A. and W. R. Myers who took possession on June 4 to conduct a grain and seed business. The company was organized in 1857 by William C. Gilchrist and Colin F. Bell. James Gilchrist succeeded his father and Fred G. Bell took his father's place. For 20 years Fred Bell has been president. The Gilchrist company at one time operated 35 elevators.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

A grain elevator at Bolivar, Mo., has been bought by the Bolivar Farm Club.

A new motor is to be installed in the elevator of Wilson & Son at La Harpe, Kan.

The elevator of George Stuelken at Bazine, Kan., has been bought by Kuehn & Gano.

The elevator of G. C. Dooley at Washington, Kan., which burned, is to be rebuilt by him.

E. C. Cravens is to build a grain elevator, storage room and other buildings at Chetopa, Kan.

The W. T. Barstow Grain Company has installed an electric motor in its place at Tobias, Neb.

Walter W. Lamb has bought the plant of the Pereau-Marsh Grain Company at Piqua, Kan.

The old elevator of the Stayton Bros. at Anson, Kan., is being wrecked and a new one built.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Ness City, Kan., is installing a new automatic scale.

General overhauling it to be done and truck dump installed for the Farmers Elevator at Stark, Kan.

The elevator at Burden, Kan., formerly owned by F. A. James has been bought by Chester E. Harris.

The plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at Hubbell, Neb., has been equipped with an electric motor.

The Regle Bros., of Halls Summit, Kan., are going to have their new elevator complete for the fall crop.

An 18,000-bushel elevator is being built at Cody, Neb., for the W. T. Barstow Grain Company of Lincoln, Neb.

The contract has been let by the Cheyenne Elevator Company for the erection of a grain elevator at Kimball, Neb.

Harris & Haynes of Colby, Kan., are succeeded by V. M. Harris who will operate as the Harris Grain & Seed Company.

A new 10-ton scale has been installed by the Midwest Grain Company of Radium, Kan., and the office has been rebuilt.

A group of stockholders has bought the Farmers Union Elevator at Junction City, Kan., including the elevator, etc.

The old Norton Elevator at Norwich, Kan., has been bought by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Supply Company.

W. H. Hawkins of Tampa has bought the Farmers Elevator at Abilene, Kan. H. D. Bevan will continue in charge.

The Glenwood Co-operative Elevator Company of Kearney, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$12,000.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Walthill, Neb., has been taken over by Churney & Watson who operate a lumber yard there.

The Harper Co-operative Equity Union of Harper, Kan., is succeeded by the Arning Grain Company. E. I. Hull is manager.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Great Bend, Kan., has made plans for the erection of a hollow tile office room.

A new grain cleaner has been installed in the west elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Haviland, Kan.

An elevator is to be built at Big Bow (Johnson p. o.), Kan. for the Collingwood Bros. This is a new town on the Santa Fe.

The Nye-Schneider-Jenks Grain Elevator at Hastings, Neb., has been bought by E. R. Green from the Olive Lumber Company. The elevator is a landmark having been built in 1886. Mr. Green will

wreck the elevator and use the material in the erection of a new warehouse.

The feed, grain and coal business of Reed & Weir at Superior, Neb., has been taken over by S. N. Reed who is now sole owner.

The Farmers Elevator & Supply Company of Winfield, Kan., is to build a new elevator replacing the one which will be razed.

Robert Baker, Joe Winters and A. B. Gregg have bought the elevator at St. Paul, Kan., formerly owned by the Farmers Union.

J. W. Faimon is manager of the H. G. Gerlach Grain Company at Delphi Spur (Lawrence p. o.), Neb., succeeding C. L. Swigart.

The Stevens Scott Grain Company of Wichita has leased the elevator belonging to the Farmers Elevator Company of Seward, Kan.

The elevator holdings of the Farmers Grain Company at Max, Neb., have been bought by the Wm. Krotter Company of Stuart, Neb.

The elevator at Hickman, Neb., formerly operated by J. F. Judah has been bought by Wm. Burk & Son. Harold Burk is in charge.

Coal sheds and an office at the elevator of the Offerle Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Bellefont, Kan., are to be rebuilt.

Operations have been resumed in the elevator of the Dunbar Grain Company at Syracuse, Neb., of which Fred Mueller is now manager.

The Stevens-Scott Grain Company of Wichita, Kan., has leased the elevator formerly owned by Charles Miller at South Haven, Kan.

The elevator and business of the Pereau-Marsh Grain Company at Humboldt, Kan., have been bought by the Humboldt Elevator Mills.

The elevator of the Potts-Small Grain Company at Pawnee City, Neb., has been sold to Fred Theis of Lincoln who has taken possession.

The Dickhut Grain Company has leased the elevator at Penalos, Kan., to J. Ross Snappenberger. He will engage in business for himself.

The Farmers Grain Association of Benedict, Neb., has amended its articles and will carry kerosene, gasoline and lubricating oils as a sideline.

The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company of Salina, Kan., has let the contract for a 150,000-bushel steel storage elevator costing \$25,000.

The new elevators of the Collingwood Grain Company and George Gano are to be located at Collingo, a new town, between Plains and Missler, Kan.

The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Wymore, Neb., is to be rebuilt. The contract calls for a house costing approximately \$7,500.

D. C. Kalbfisch has bought a grain elevator at Claudell, Kan. He was formerly associated with the G. A. Kalbfisch Grain Company at Gaylord, Kan.

The contract has been let by the Farmers Elevator Company of Ruby (p. o. Milford), Neb., for a new elevator. The other elevator burned in December.

Hubert Roach has left the Bates City Elevator & Mercantile Company of Bates City, Mo., and is now with the Rudy-Patrick Seed Company of Kansas City, Mo.

The elevator of the Maresch Grain Company, Frank Maresch, proprietor, at Nekoma, Kan., has been sold to the Morrison Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo.

The Boyd-Pate Grain & Milling Company, Inc., of Joplin, Mo., will rebuild the elevator which burned and install a mixing plant. J. W. Boyd is interested.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers Elevator Company at Big Spring, Neb., have been amended and capital stock increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

The elevator of the Midwest Grain Company at Ford, near Hutchinson, Kan., has been bought by the G. E. Stockstill Grain Company. G. S. Wagner will be manager.

J. Achenbach is building a 10,000-bushel elevator at Hardtner, Kan., of frame ironclad construction, using motor power, truck scale, truck dump, automatic scales, etc.

L. W. Ely who is now building a 15,000-bushel elevator at Guide Rock, Neb., is to build another house at Bostwick, Neb., on the site of the Farmers Elevator which burned.

A modern 20,000-bushel elevator with complete equipment is being built at Lyman, Neb., for the E. S. Young Lumber Company. The company handles a large number of sidelines.

The elevator of the Kansas Flour Mills Company at Amy, Kan., has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company of Dighton and completely overhauled by it. It has been equipped with a truck dump and a 10-ton heavy duty scale.

The Nye-Schneider-Jenks Grain Company's elevator at Omaha, Neb., has been sold to the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The railroad company will begin the erection of an elevator of 1,000,000 bushels'

capacity making the total capacity of the property 1,450,000 bushels. The completed elevator will then be leased to the Nye & Jenks Company.

A new 50,000-bushel elevator is being built at Montezuma, Kan., for George Gano, veteran Hutchinson grain man and owner of a string of elevators. It will be ready about the middle of June.

Arthur Kinder writes that he has been manager of the Cunningham, Kan., property of the Bowersock Mills & Power Company for two years. Last month we gave Ernest Scott as local manager.

H. M. Welsh of Sterling, Colo., is head of a group of Colorado men who have bought the site of the old Dalton Grain Company's elevator at Dalton, Neb., and who will build a 50,000-bushel elevator there.

The Nebraska-Colorado Grain Company is enlarging its elevator capacity along the Burlington in territory around Dalton and Gurley, Neb., where it operates a number of receiving and storage stations.

The Morrow-Kidder Milling Company of Carthage, Mo., is building a 100,000-bushel reinforced concrete elevator. The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Manufacturing Company has the contract for the machinery.

Capitalized at \$12,000, the Blodgett Elevator & Grain Company has been incorporated at Blodgett, Mo. J. W. Parker, W. W. Lemons, E. R. Putnam, Margaret Williams and George Buchanan are interested.

The Halstead Milling & Elevator Company of Burrton, Kan., has torn down its old elevator and is moving the iron covered one to the foundation of the old. The wooden building was built in 1875 and rebuilt in 1904.

Extensive repairs have been made to the plant of the Dodge City Co-operative Exchange of Dodge City, Kan. In addition to having recently built a new warehouse, they have installed a dust collecting machine and new motor.

The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company has the contract from the Barton County Flour Mills Company of Great Bend, Kan., for a 70,000-bushel elevator headhouse. It is planned to accommodate future enlargement. Work will start at once and the headhouse will be rushed to completion.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

The Sulphur Grain Company of Sulphur, La., has been dissolved.

J. W. Doran has sold his grain business at Del Rio, Texas, to J. L. Barnes.

The elevator of the A. J. Esch Grain Company at Tonkawa, Okla., is being remodeled.

The U. S. Strader Grain Company will build a 20,000-bushel elevator at Panhandle, Texas.

E. R. Humphrey has bought the elevator of the John Henry Grain Company at Belva, Okla.

The E. R. Humphrey Grain Company is repairing its elevators at Quinlan, Rosston and Belva, Okla.

A large elevator is being built at Yukon, Okla., for the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The elevator of the John Henry Grain Company at Bison, Okla., has been leased to the Dover Mill & Elevator Company.

The elevator and business of Ruttman & Kay at Mooreland, Okla., have been bought by the Farmers Co-operative Company.

The P. G. Newkirk Grain Company of Clinton has installed a Kewanee Truck Dump in its elevator at Hammon, Okla.

The Farmers Union Elevator at Hydro, Okla., is being overhauled and remodeled. Many improvements are being made to it.

The Leger Mill Company is installing scales and a dump at its elevator at Leonel, Oakwood p. o., Okla. E. M. Ellis is local agent.

Plans are being considered by the municipality of Memphis, Tenn., for the erection of a \$2,500,000 grain elevator in that city.

A new elevator is being built for the Whaley Mill & Elevator Company at Valley View, Texas, replacing the one which burned.

The elevator of the Waukomis Grain Company of Waukomis, Okla., has been razed and a new scale installed and other remodeling done.

The capital stock of the Hardeman-King Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., dealers in grain, has been increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

George Burgin has bought the elevator of the Enid Milling Company at Billings, Okla., and will operate as the Geo. Burgin Grain Company.

The capital stock of the Enid Terminal Elevator Company of Enid, Okla., has recently been increased to \$200,000. It was formerly \$125,000.

The warehouse of the Republic Supply Company at Hominy, Okla., has been bought by the Hominy Grain Company which will use it for storage.

Harvey White, J. P. White and A. P. Richert have incorporated at Oklahoma City, Okla., as the White

Richert Grain Company, capitalized at \$10,000. The firm was formerly known as the White & Richert Company of Hydro, Okla.

Ben Feuquay of Enid, Okla., is erecting an elevator at Alcorn (no p. o.), Okla. It is a new town on the Enid-Ponca branch of the Rock Island.

The Robinson Grain Company of Enid, Okla., has bought the elevators of the farmers at Yewed and Lambert, Okla., and is putting them into condition.

The L. O. & H. L. Street Elevator at Buffalo, Okla., has been bought by J. R. Beeman. Jim Litz has retained his interest and will continue as manager.

The Cates Grain Company has been incorporated at Turpin, Okla., capitalized at \$9,000. D. A. Cates, J. T. Smith and J. A. Ellexson are interested in the company.

The grain office of the J. P. Patten Company at Boise City, Okla., has been closed. The company expects to build a modern elevator and broom corn warehouse.

Henry Stallings, W. P. Logan and A. A. Horne have incorporated at Brownwood, Texas, as the Brownwood Elevators, Inc. The capital stock of the firm is \$25,000.

The Esch Grain Elevator at Blackwell, Okla., is to be doubled in capacity. The present capacity is 11,000 bushels daily. The total capacity will be 22,000 bushels daily.

To conduct a grain and feed business A. Schneiders' Sons have been incorporated at Louisville, Ky. Fred Kieffer, E. Kieffer and Oscar F. Schneider are the incorporators.

Improvements are being made to the elevator of the Nelson Grain Company at La Verne, Okla. A new office, automatic scales and truck dump are being planned. R. B. Graves is manager.

The Lebanon Junction Lumber & Grain Company has been incorporated at Lebanon Junction, Ky., capitalized at \$10,000. Mr. Samuels, J. E. Duvall, and M. J. Samuels are the incorporators.

A new grain conveyor has been installed by the South Plains Company of Lockney, Texas, and the company can now handle 3,000 bushels per hour. New automatic scales have also been added.

An office and warehouse has been opened at Mena, Ark., by the Townsend Commission Company to handle wholesale lots of grain, feed and flour. W. W. Townsend and son, Wallace, will conduct the business.

The P. G. Newkirk Grain Company of Clinton, Okla., has disposed of its elevator to A. Kendall, who in turn sold to William Chalfant, who owns both elevators. He has leased the one he bought from the company to Scott Steere for this year.

The New Industries Committee of the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Chamber of Commerce is interested in the erection of a 1,000,000-bushel elevator. The total storage capacity now available in Oklahoma City is in private elevators and a new elevator is imperative they say.

A new brick veneer office building and new mill-feed warehouse have been built at McKinney, Texas, for the Hill & Webb Grain Company. The company is also putting in some new screw conveyors for carrying shelled corn from the sheller building to the elevator.

The entire assets, good will, etc., of L. H. Hitchcock & Son at Nashville, Tenn., have been bought by the Dobson-Hicks Company. This company is composed of Allen Dobson, president; Ed Hicks, Jr., vice-president and general manager; M. H. Dobson, Sr. and M. H. Dobson, Jr.

WESTERN

The Purina Mills have bought the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Lewiston, Mont.

A new grain and bean elevator has been completed at Hudson, Colo., for the Trinidad Bean & Grain Company.

Twelve concrete grain tanks are to be built at the Sacramento, Calif., mill of the Globe Grain & Milling Company.

A 40,000-bushel grain elevator is being built beside the warehouse of the M. & M. Company of North Powder, Ore.

A string of elevators is to be built between Glendive and Brockway, Mont., for the Andrews Grain Company of Minneapolis.

Roy L. Kneisel is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Richey, Mont., by G. W. Smith of Lambert, Mont.

The elevator at Powell, Wyo., has been bought by C. G. Caldwell. It has been under the management of Al Scott and owned by A. D. Persson.

The Montana Flour Mills Company, which is building a 200,000-bushel elevator addition at Great Falls, Mont., is building a similar one at Bozeman, Mont.

The elevator of the Hugo Farmers Elevator Company at Hugo, Colo., has been leased by the Equity Union Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo. The new management will do a wholesale and retail

business in grain and feed; also carry a bigger line of farming implements and deal in coal, flour and salt. G. C. Bixler has been retained as manager.

A Strong-Scott Truck Dumps have been installed for the Rocky Mountain Elevator Company at Portage, Cordova, Ulm, Windham, Fowler and Spinkop.

The Long Hollow Milling Company has let the contract for several bins to its elevator at Redmesa, Colo. They also are conducting a number of repairs to the mill.

The business of the Robinson Grain Company at Ordway, Colo., has been bought by the Ordway Seed & Farm Company. The seed company will move to its new location.

A new building is to be constructed at Centralia, Wash., for the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Company. A seed store will be installed in part of it and the rest will be used for a warehouse.

The Kelley Grain Company of Pullman, Wash., has bought a two-story brick building from John Ankeny of Walla Walla, Wash., for \$10,000. The property will be occupied by the Kelley Grain Company and the Kelley-Hughes Warehouse Company.

The California Milling Corporation of Los Angeles, Calif., has completed a reinforced concrete tank of 140,000 bushels' capacity. It now has 295,000 bushels. The company also erected a 125x180 foot brick and steel flour warehouse with capacity of 3,000 barrels.

An addition has been completed to the tower portion of the grain and feed mill of the Huffine Grain Company of Los Angeles, Calif. It is 12x36 feet and is 30 feet high. The addition will house new storage bins and new barley rolls and will increase the capacity of the plant.

The Sacramento River Warehouse at Grimes, Calif., is being converted into a grain warehouse. It will be equipped with a large grain cleaner having capacity of 1,800 bushels per hour. The elevator will have capacity of 200,000 bushels. The Sacramento Navigation Company is interested in it.

A large concrete and tile warehouse at Lewiston, Idaho, has been bought by the Mikkelsen Grain Company. Construction of a modern mill will be started immediately. In addition the company has bought the feed mill, 80,000-bushel elevator and four warehouses from C. E. Wood at Genesee, Idaho.

L. S. and N. M. Mahoney and B. M. Bush have organized at La Junta, Colo., as the La Junta Mill & Elevator Company. The company will operate an elevator of 20,000 bushels' capacity replacing the one which was formerly operated in connection with the flour mill which was controlled by the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company.

Extensive improvements are being made to the Hanford Street Elevator at Seattle, Wash., including the installation of four new scales of 2,000 bushels' capacity each, two new washers for wheat and three new cleaning legs. The elevator will be able, with the new equipment, to unload and clean, scour and wash 40 carloads of wheat in eight hours.

A Colorado charter has been taken out by the Snell Grain Company to take over the two elevators in that state which were operated by the Snell Mill & Grain Company of Clay Center, Kan., which recently was bought by the Shellabarger Mills & Elevator Company of Salina, Kan. The new company will also operate the elevator of the Flagler Grain & Elevator Company at Flagler, Colo.

The Globe Grain & Milling Company has let the contract for two additions to its Ogden, Utah, property. Twenty grain tanks 100 feet high and 20 feet in diameter with conveyor house above will form one unit adding 600,000 bushels to the grain storage capacity making a total of 1,300,000 bushels. The flour warehouse will be 80x160 feet with storage capacity of 14,000 barrels flour. This will be completed by September 15.

EASTERN

To deal in grain, feed, hay, etc., the J. R. Wyckoff Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The capital stock of the firm is \$125,000.

A Dawson Wolf Wheat Washer has been installed in the export elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Locust Point, Baltimore, Md.

Carroll Curtis has sold the business of the Robinson Grain Company at Oxford, Maine, to the J. B. Ham Company of Lewiston and is retiring from active business.

J. Howard Gubbins is now associated with the Curley Bros., grain dealers at Wakefield, Mass. He was for some time with the A. S. MacDonald Commission Company of Boston, Mass.

William B. Gregory is now connected with the Buffalo Forwarding Company, grain handlers of Buffalo, at the Seneca and Monarch Elevators. He was for a number of years manager of the Dakota Elevator.

A landmark of the Thousand Islands, is being torn down. It is the old stone warehouse on the Cornwall Bros. dock at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and

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was built in the 40's, at one time being used for the storage of grain.

CANADA

The contract for a 1,000,000-bushel elevator at Sarnia, Ont., has been let to the MacDonald Engineering Company.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is interested in the erection of a 1,500,000-bushel elevator costing \$2,000,000 at Vancouver, B. C.

Elevator No. 6 of the Wheat Pool at Port Arthur, Ont., has been equipped with two new grain driers costing \$100,000. Each drier can treat 2,000 bushels of wheat per hour.

Twenty-four concrete grain bins are being built for the Quaker Oats Company at Saskatoon, Sask. The total capacity when the work is finished will be 1,500,000 bushels.

A grain elevator of 75,000 bushels' capacity is to be built at Kamloops, B. C., by Edmonton, Alta., interests. It will be a terminal, transfer and hospital elevator and will cost \$150,000.

A new 2,000,000-bushel elevator is being erected at Midland, Ont., to be ready for the fall crop. This will make the fourth elevator at Midland, giving that town a capacity of 12,000,000 bushels.

A powerful radio broadcasting station is to be

built at Red Deer, Alta., for the Alberta Pacific Grain Company of Calgary, Alta., which operates 358 country elevators in Canada. J. T. Foster will operate it.

The elevator of Wiley, Low & Co., grain merchants at Ft. William, Ont., which burned is to be replaced by a new house. It owns the Anchor Elevator at Winnipeg also and a chain of 30 country elevators.

The Great Lakes Elevator Company, Ltd., is building a reinforced concrete storage annex to present elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity at Owen Sound, Ont. The Barnett-McQueen Construction Company, Ltd., is doing the work. It will be ready by October 1.

The United Grain Growers of Winnipeg plans to build a new elevator of 5,500,000 bushels' capacity at Port Arthur, Ont., at a cost of \$2,000,000. It will be of concrete construction with work plant and 500 concrete storage tanks. The elevator will be completed by February 1928.

The McCabe Bros., grain merchants of Winnipeg, have bought Elevator H at Port Arthur, Ont., owned by the United Grain Growers, Ltd., of Winnipeg. This elevator has a capacity of 600,000 bushels. The McCabe Bros. paid \$425,000 for the building and plant. The company has built additional capacity of 500,000 bushels.

poultry feeds, flour and other sidelines will be carried.

Edmondson & Holmes have built an addition to their elevator at Gifford, Iowa, in order to provide room for a feed department. A grinder will also be installed.

R. W. Holloway and Carl C. Woodland have incorporated as the Montesano Feed & Seed Company of Montesano, Wash. The capital stock of the firm is \$12,000.

Frank and Albert Blake have bought back from R. J. Blair the feed and fuel business at Camas, Wash., which their father established nearly 20 years ago. Six years ago the father sold the property.

The Sapulpa Feed Company has bought the feed store at Sapulpa, Okla., formerly owned by Blake & Son. It will be known as the Sapulpa Feed Company No. 2.

A retail feed store has been opened at Dupon, Ill., by Fred Durrer. He was formerly in the retail feed business at Columbia, Ill., but sold out to the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company.

The Elco Mixed Feed Company of El Campo, Texas, has let the contracts for a new warehouse and feed mill. The plant will be four stories in height and will cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The Farabee & Roberts Company has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., to handle hay, capitalized at \$15,000. W. M. Farabee, L. B. Farabee, A. C. Roberts, A. C. Roberts, Jr., and E. S. Fielding are interested.

The L. & G. Feed Company has taken over the feed store at Bushnell, Ill., formerly conducted by the Mid-West Feed & Flour Company. The company will continue its Galesburg business and Jim Van Antwerp will go there as manager.

A modern feed plant is to be installed by F. W. Wright of West Alexandria, Ohio. It consists of a 24-inch Monarch Attrition Mill, corn cutter and grader, ear corn crusher, modern sheller and cleaner, Fairbanks Motors and scale, four stands of elevators, baggers and other equipment.

The Lapaz Grain Company of Lapaz, Ind., has let the contract to the Reliance Construction Company for a feed mixer, corn cracker and power dump. The company is also putting in motor to run the elevator and building warehouse and installing power freight elevator of one-half ton capacity.

The Farmers Produce Company at Austin, Minn., has been bought by Frank C. Marpe, who owns and operates the Albert Lea Feed & Produce Company. Lyle Kelly will be manager of the Albert Lea Company. Mr. Marpe was manager of the Austin company when it was owned by the Smith Wright Company and later manager of the Smith Wright Company in Albert Lea.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

The Redding (Calif.) Feed Company is succeeded by W. Fine & Son.

A feed and poultry business has been opened at Altamont, Kan., by C. E. Brown.

The William Chalmers Feed & Seed Store has been opened at Bellflower, Calif.

The Anderholm Bros., Inc., have opened a wholesale and retail feed store at Ironwood, Mich.

The feed and produce business of J. P. Blazier at Kiowa, Kan., has been sold to Richard Luty.

A new seed and feed store has been opened at Ramona Park, Ramona, Calif., by S. L. Norris.

A new shed for storage of feed is being built at Hooper, Neb., for the Nye-Jenks Grain Company.

Owen Stanaland has bought the Lone Wolf Feed Store at Lone Wolf, Okla., of which A. S. Bryan is owner.

On July 1, George T. Atwell, dealer in feed, flour, grain, etc., at Cazenovia, N. Y., will retire from business.

The Thomas Southard Feed Store at Mound City, Mo., has been opened for business. John Mavity is manager.

The contract has been let by the Farmers Warehouse Association of Echo, Minn., for the erection of a feed mill.

The feed business of E. R. Klinner at Stetsonville, Wis., has been sold to the Sauter Bros. of Dorchester.

The Farmers Feed Store at Worthington, Ind., has been bought back again by William Fiscus from S. A. Travis.

J. Underwood & Sons have bought the feed store at Tonganoxie, Kan., which C. E. Mansell has operated for six years.

The feed store of Walter D. Burris of East El Monte, Baldwin Park, Calif., has been bought by Barlow & Dean, Inc.

An office has been opened at Parkston, S. D., for Fred A. Herr & Son and a full line of feeds and seeds will be handled.

The stock of the Brown Feed Yard at Butler, Mo., has been bought at sheriff's sale by the Logan-Moore Lumber Company.

The Independent Feed & Produce Company of Portland, Ore., has changed its name to the Independent Supply Company.

The feed business at Laurens, Iowa, has been bought by Tom Lyons, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Company.

A feed store has been opened at Independence, Mo., by the McConnell Grain Company and C. C. McConnell will be in charge.

An addition has been built to the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company of Manteno, Ill., and a feed grinder is to be installed.

The name of the Farmers Feed & Seed Company has been adopted by H. C. Christensen, feed and seed dealer of Eatonville, Wash.

Omar Snyder is now associated with J. T. McIntosh in the flour and mill-feed brokerage business to be known as the McIntosh-Snyder Company. Mr. Snyder was formerly with the Columbus Hay &

Grain Company. Mr. McIntosh formerly had a brokerage business under his own name at Columbus, Ohio.

A 30x60, two-story warehouse is being built to the elevator of Geo. Couch & Sons at West Salem, Ill., to be used for feed and grass seed.

A 24-inch motor driven attrition mill, feeder and other equipment have been installed by the Mt. Cory Elevator Company of Mt. Cory, Ohio.

L. E. and M. E. Taylor have opened a wholesale and retail feed business at Cameron, Wis. A feed grinder will be installed, run by a Diesel engine.

The retail feed business of Conner & Codington at Roodhouse, Ill., will be operated hereafter by Mr. Connor, Mr. Codington having retired from business.

A feed store has been opened at Festus, Mo., by J. B. McCulloch and a complete stock of dairy and

FIRES-CASUALTIES

Ramona, S. D.—The Heiser Elevator here was burned.

St. Charles, Mo.—Fire damaged the elevator of George J. Null.

Fulton, Ind.—Slight damages were done to the elevator of the Mayer Grain Company.

Pence, Ind.—The Crane Elevator Company sustained a total loss by fire on May 21.

Nunda, S. D.—Fire destroyed the elevator here of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company.

Livermore, Calif.—Fire destroyed with \$75,000 loss the feed warehouse of William Fallon.

Odessa, Neb.—The elevator here owned by the Omaha Elevator Company was destroyed by fire.

Hilton (Mcpherson p. o.), Kan.—Fire on April 13 slightly damaged the elevator of the Colburn Bros.

Alexander, Ill.—Fire damaged slightly on May 5 the plant of the Alexander Co-operative Grain Company.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Fire destroyed two grain warehouses of the Kibler Bros. and Shelly Aldrich on May 3.

Deedsville, Ind.—The elevator here operated by Fay N. Longstreth was destroyed by fire with a \$10,000 loss.

Lincoln, Calif.—On May 17 the plant of the Lincoln Grain Growers, Inc., was destroyed by fire of unknown cause.

Harvel, Ill.—Lightning was the cause of an almost total loss to the plant of the Farmers Grain Company on May 29.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Fire on May 12 destroyed the elevator of the Premier Grain Elevator Company with 35,000 bushels grain. The building was erected by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company 45

years ago and bought by the Winnipeg firm four years ago.

Princeton, Kan.—Fire destroyed on May 29 the elevator of the Star Grain & Lumber Company. The loss on the buildings was \$8,000 and on stock \$2,500.

Tabor, S. D.—The Glynn Elevator here was damaged on May 25 by fire which was started by a spark from a passing locomotive. The loss was \$6,000.

Garden City, Iowa.—Fire damaged to the extent of \$13,000, the elevator of the Quaker Oats Company. A large quantity of corn and oats was also destroyed.

Bishop Hill, Ill.—Fire on April 20 destroyed the lumber shed of the Galva Co-operative Grain & Supply Company. The elevator was repaired immediately.

Amenia, N. D.—Fire caused by an explosion destroyed Elevator "A" of the Amenía Seed & Grain Company. The loss was \$10,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Fairview, S. D.—On May 26 a depot adjacent to the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company burned and the fire communicated to the elevator, resulting in a total loss.

Junius, S. D.—The property of the Owen & Paulson Elevator Company was destroyed by fire. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of the blaze.

Dalton City, Ill.—Lightning caused damage to the corn crib of the J. H. Uppendahl Grain Company. The crib and 14,000 bushels of corn were destroyed with a loss of \$9,000.

Augusta (Chaska p. o.), Minn.—The farmers elevator here managed by O. E. Wolff for a number of

years was destroyed by fire. The building was burned to the ground.

Fort Worth, Texas.—A large warehouse, in which grain and hay were stored by the Fort Worth Elevator Company and the Scott Bros. Grain Company, was totally destroyed by fire.

Horton (near Kenton), Ohio.—The elevator owned by A. R. Kerr Company of Bellefontaine was destroyed on June 3. It had a capacity of 35,000 bushels and was nearly filled at the time.

Auburn, N. Y.—The hay grading warehouse of B. A. Dean & Son, Inc., here was destroyed by fire

on April 23. It was partly covered by insurance. The company will rebuild soon.

Leonard, N. D.—Fire on June 6 destroyed the Monarch Elevator with a loss of \$20,000. It contained 2,000 bushels wheat.

Wall Lake, Iowa.—The grain elevator owned by Mrs. C. M. Harrig was destroyed by fire completely. It was leased to the United Popcorn Company.

Sheridan, Ore.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Storage Warehouse operated by R. D. Embrey and owned by A. D. Schmidt. The contents consisting of wheat, oats and hops were also destroyed.

per cent of the Posey County land had been plowed in preparation of seeding. He said hill farmers were little better off than the bottom farmers in this respect.

* * *

Alfalfa cutting has started in southern Indiana. Harry Malott was the first farmer in Pike County, 50 miles north of Evansville, to cut his Alfalfa this year. The Alfalfa was heavy and averaged about two tons to the acre. This is the earliest Alfalfa to be cut in southern Indiana in the last 10 years. It is said the heavy rains caused the crop to grow rapidly.

* * *

Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist of Indiana, who has control of the corn borer control work being conducted in Indiana by the state department of conservation and the Federal Department of Agriculture was in Toledo, on Saturday, June 4, in conference with Government officials to discuss plans to reimburse farmers for the extra labor.

* * *

Henry Graf, who started the Ohio Valley Seed Company in Evansville a number of years ago with several brothers, now is located in Florida and is said to be doing well.

* * *

Alfalfa projects on a large scale are being adopted in two counties in Indiana this year, Hancock and Fulton. In Hancock County a 100,000-acre Alfalfa club has been organized, co-operating with the creamery institute. The vocational department of the Greenfield high school has adopted this project in three townships and in the other six townships of the county the movement is being aided by banks, the Shirley Commercial Club and Kiwanis Club. Sixty-seven business men of the county have sent good-will letters to the 915 farmers in the county calling their attention to the club, and inviting the farmers in to meetings where the project will be discussed. A series of the letters will be followed by special Alfalfa editions of newspapers and posters also are being pressed into the campaign. Fulton County has selected Alfalfa as one of its major projects on account of the great need of leguminous roughage in feeding livestock and especially dairy cattle. The campaign is so outlined that it will cover a period of three to five years, the idea being to bring about a gradual increase in the Alfalfa acreage of the county. The organization is being worked under the name of the Alfalfa Growers' Association.

WISCONSIN SEED NEWS

By C. O. SKINROOD

Milwaukee seed dealers report that on the whole the seed trade of the past season was pretty good despite the disappointing way in which trade started out a few weeks ago when the weather was so discouraging as to cut down materially the normal seed demand.

The general consensus is that the trade was spread out over a longer period of time than usual and that this has made up for the deficiency in the demand early in the season.

* * *

The demand for Sudan grass has been very poor. There has not been as much buying at Milwaukee as expected. The call for millet seed, another of the late growers, has also been dull. However, the normal buying of millet is usually spread all through the months of June and July, so that dealers believe there will be plenty of buying yet before the season is over. Seed handlers maintain that with the late season, the late seeds will be sold still later than usual.

* * *

The call for Red Clover for the bulk of the season was on a large scale, Milwaukee seedsmen assert. Virtually all the seed that was available has been sold. The carryover is believed to be negligible, due to the fact that the supply to begin with was light and the sales were brisk enough to easily clean up all of this small supply. The market for Red Clover is now reported as being considerable easier, but there was no appreciable easing up in prices as long as the buying season was on.

* * *

The demand for Timothy seed in Milwaukee was the best in a number of years. Dealers are prone to explain this largely on the basis of low price for Timothy seed and comparatively high prices for almost everything else in the seed line.

* * *

The Alsike market was strong practically all season, the dealers here report. The demand was vigorous despite the very high prices which prevailed most of the time. Dealers here are already predicting that Alsike should be much cheaper next year if the crop proves anything like satisfactory as the high quotations of the past season will greatly stimulate seed production for next year.

* * *

Sweet Clover trade for the past season in the Milwaukee market was reported as very satisfactory. Dealers believe that Sweet Clover is the

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 759)

period ahead. Alsike and Timothy have been firm with a light trade in both. Timothy is considered cheap around present levels.

SEED SURVEY IN CANADA

The results of the survey which the Dominion Seeds Branch made of seed grain in 1925 proved so satisfactory that the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture intends to make another comprehensive survey this spring. It will attempt through this to determine the extent to which noxious and other weed seeds are sown with seed grain. In 1925 it was found that out of the very large number of individual cases investigated, only 50 per cent of the farmers had treated their seed for smut, only 50 per cent had put their seed through a fanning mill, and only two-thirds knew what variety of seed they were planting.

INDIANA SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

Seed and grain men in southern and central Indiana say they cannot recall a summer in Indiana when there was so much rain and so many floods during the first part of the year. As a result farmers are late in their planting and in the bottom

lands in many parts of the state there will be no corn planted at all. Both wholesale and retail seed dealers say that the late season has played havoc with their business and that trade has been far from normal. There was practically no corn planted in southern Indiana up to the first of June and many farmers say they will be lucky if they get in any corn even by the fifteenth of June. A report from Petersburg, Ind., says that many requests have come into the office of County Agent Ridenour for 90-day seed corn. The country agent has been making an effort to get all of this seed corn that the farmers desire. Reports from many parts of the state say that farmers are planning to plant 90-day seed corn.

* * *

Farmers within a radius of 75 miles of Mt. Vernon, Ind., have been visiting the Mt. Vernon Milling Company recently to secure seed corn of an early variety, according to Nelson Kelley, the manager of the company.

* * *

E. E. McAtee, traveling salesman for the Ohio Valley Seed Company, of this city, is back from a road trip in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky and reports that seed dealers have not been doing their average spring and summer business because of the heavy rains.

* * *

Some fields of wheat in southern Indiana have been damaged by the rust and as a result the heads in some of the fields are not filling out as they should.

* * *

John K. Jennings, president of the Diamond Feed Company of this city, and well known among the seed dealers of southern Indiana, has gone to Europe where he will spend several months studying the government in the various cities of Europe with a view of becoming a candidate for mayor of Evansville in 1929.

* * *

A. C. Thomas, for many years engaged in the grain business in New Harmony, Ind., said that on June 1 not more than 5 per cent of the normal corn acreage in Posey County had been seeded. He also said that at that time not more than 20 or 25

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coming seed in the Northwest judging by the way farmers are falling into line almost everywhere to make use of the splendid forage which this crop provides.

* * *

The White Clover demand at Milwaukee is reported by local dealers as largely nominal. In fact the trade in this line has really been dull all year, even through the best spring buying season. Dealers here blame the slow demand on the fact that the imported seed got the bulk of the trade so that the call for the domestic seed was largely negligible.

NEW SEED TRADEMARKS

The following new seed trademarks were published in recent issues of the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office: "Hi-Bred" seedcorn.



The Hi-Bred Corn Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Filed June 10, 1926. Serial No. 233,003. "Buckeye Brand Seeds" seeds, plants and bulbs. The J. M. McCullough's Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed January 18, 1927. Serial No. 243,008.

A seed business has been opened at Reading, Pa., by Wilber N. Abel, formerly with the Masser's Seed House.

A. I. Gorton is now associated with the Standard Seed Company of Des Moines, Iowa, as its Iowa representative.

Young & Sons of Hutchinson have bought the property of the F. & N. Seed Company of Garden City, Kan. Walter McCoy will remain in charge temporarily.

The Houston Seed Company of Houston, Texas, was recently organized with E. B. Riley, general manager. It is opening a new seed establishment in Houston at 705 Travis Street.

William Gerbardt, John B. Hardwicke and A. F. Hardwicke have incorporated at Corpus Christi, (Continued on Page 766)

Miscellaneous Notices

SCALE TICKETS and PRINTING AT LOW PRICES

Howe, Fairbanks or Richardson Registering Scale Tickets, with or without carbon duplicate. Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes. Anything you want in the printing line.

BENTON REVIEW SHOP, FOWLER, INDIANA

SALESMEN WANTED

Side line. Take orders for our "Kilto"—the perfect potato, tobacco, truck and tree spray. No collecting. Big commission. W. A. ALLEN, Pitts-town, N. J.

POSITION WANTED

As manager of country elevator. Am fully experienced and capable in the elevator and grain business, also expert bookkeeper and accountant. Thirty years of age. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. MANAGER COUNTRY ELEVATOR, Box 5, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED

As miller in corn goods and feed mill where all kinds of mill feed, corn meal, grits, poultry and dairy feeds are manufactured. Am experienced in this line of milling, also repairing and millwright work. K., Box 3, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILLS — FEED MILLS

Turn mill failures into successes. Turn unprofitable flour mills into successful feed mills. Get my inspection for success. I flow, plan, inspect, appraise, test, remodel and build flour and feed mills. Finest references. Prices reasonable. Consult me now. Get my books from the AMERICAN MILLER. C. E. OLIVER, E. M. & M. E., Warsaw, Ind.

For Sale

MACHINERY

MACHINERY FOR SALE

One attrition mill, one Eureka Batch Mixer, one corn cracker. All motor driven. FECKER COMPANY, Danville, Ill.

FOR SALE

One 18-inch Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mill, ball bearing, belt driven, with shaft and pulleys complete. In first class condition. CHAS. F. NABER & CO., Fairmount, Ind.

FOR SALE

Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE AT SEASONABLE PRICE

One six-bushel Fairbanks' Automatic Scale; one Rich Ring Grader, four cylinders; one power shovel, two scalping machines; one eight-foot flexible loading spout. FRANK B. HOAG GRAIN COMPANY, Waukesha, Wis.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS

NEW ELEVATOR FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT

Modern 20,000-bushel iron-clad Iowa elevator. Good coal and feed business in connection. G. G. GARVER, Clearfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

Grain elevator with real estate in exceptional grain section. Established 25 years. No competition. Sales over \$200,000 annually; profits last year \$15,000 net. Account disagreement of partners, business is offered at \$35,000 to include all equipment. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, Box 6, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Modern, well equipped 20,000-bushel cribbed grain elevator with plenty of buildings and convenient trackage to handle the large coal, flour, feed and grain business of the present company. Also large two-story brick office and salesroom, all conveniently located near the center of Grinnell, a college city of about 5,000 in central Iowa. Total sales and purchases last year over a quarter of a million. Have been doing a cash business for the last four years. Reason for selling, a very large number of stockholders have moved from the farm or left the community and not directly interested. FARMER'S ELEVATOR COMPANY, John Evans, Secretary. Grinnell, Iowa.

TWENTY-FIVE BARREL FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

Located in heart of best wheat and corn producing territory in Missouri. Has ample storage facilities and all necessary equipment to run first-class mill; good feed and custom trade; no competition; well patronized. Three churches and high school. Located on Wabash R. R. and State Highway No. 10. Will be priced at a bargain; liberal terms to right party. If interested, address MODEL MILL, Box 144, DeWitt, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE

Located at Putnam, Gage Co., Neb., on C. B. & Q. Railroad, six miles south of Beatrice, in heart of Nebraska corn and wheat territory; has been recently overhauled.

Capacity—5,000 bushels, three hoppers and three flat bottom bins, all well rodded and tight; double wagon dumps. Forty-foot elevator, leg equipped with 11-inch belt, cups 5x10, chain drive; leg with loose pulley to throw out of gear. Six-horsepower Dempster Gas Engine, nearly new. Oats storage shed, small crib, office building and Fairbanks Scale. All complete and ready to operate.

Burlington crop report out May 1st to 15th shows Wymore division of C. B. & Q.:

Condition of wheat.....89½%
Acreage90 %

Farmers Elevator at Blue Springs recently destroyed by fire, thereby eliminating principal competition from south of elevator. Should handle enough wheat on this crop to pay for the house at price quoted.

PRICED TO SELL—\$2,500. Take part down—easy terms on balance. Railroad ground rent \$5 per year. Taxes only \$9 per year. Have experienced elevator man to work for you, if desired, or teach you the work. Reason for selling, engaged in business in Omaha.

Write, wire or phone MAX A. MILLER, 26th and Center Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Phone Atlantic 8489—Residence Phone Wa 3949.

Grain and Seeds

FOR SALE

SIR WALTER RURAL YORKERS grown from certified seed, free from diseases. Bushel \$2. FRED MEYERS, Greenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE

Illinois Grown Improved Tennessee Evergreen Broom Corn Seed from our select seed grown on our seed farm. Twenty-three years' experience. One bag to carload. Ask for sample. C. W. HARRIS SEED CO., Mattoon, Ill.

Land Opportunities

FOR SALE IN SAWYER COUNTY, WIS.

Ten thousand acres cut-over land. Write for particulars. JOHN H. KAISER LUMBER COMPANY, Eau Claire, Wis.

FOR SALE

\$198 pays in full for 50 acres near State Park, Wayne Co.; easy terms. Fine fishing and hunting. OGLE, 705 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE IN CANADA

Improved 1,250 acres near Winnipeg, river frontage; shows excellent returns. Price \$50 per acre. D. L. ARNDT, 290 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Continued from Page 765)

Texas, as the South Texas Seed Company. The capital stock of the firm is \$3,000.

The Whitaker Seed Store at Paola, Kan., has been bought by J. D. Buchanan of Paola who will take charge about June 1.

A warehouse at Fairview, Mont., has been leased by the Jerome B. Rice Company of Cambridge, N. Y., which will be used for a seed plant.

Basil I. Burrell is now with the R. L. Gould & Co., St. Paul, Minn., seed firm. Mr. Burrell was formerly of the University Farm School.

Leonard T. Cottongim has opened a new store specializing in seeds, feed and flour at Atlanta, Ga. He has been identified with this business at Atlanta.

Under the name of the Yuma Seed & Feed Company, John C. Eichenauer has started in business at Yuma, Ariz. He was for seven years manager of the Delta Seed & Feed Company and will conduct a

wholesale and retail business in Alfalfa seed and Bermuda grass, particularly.

The Canadian business of the D. M. Ferry Company, well known seed house of Detroit, Mich., with branch at Windsor, has been bought by the Steele-Briggs Seed Company of Toronto, Ont.

Young & Sons of Hutchinson, Kan., have bought the F. & N. Seed Company. The Young concern is extensive jobbers and retailers of seeds and feeds. Walter McCoy will continue as manager.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Company, of Lexington, Ky. W. B. Talbert, S. M. Moore and W. B. Talbert, Jr., are interested. The capital stock of the firm is \$80,000.

A number of business men of Independence, Iowa, have bought the business of the Mel I. Webster Seed Company. P. J. Sheehan, J. L. Cherny, R. W. Hasner, C. V. Rosenberger, R. A. Cook, Neva M. Jones are among those interested.

held the position of foreman of the Consolidated Elevator Company. In later years he was with the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Ltd., as grain buyer.

KENNEDY.—J. J. Kennedy died at his home in Zelenople, Pa., on May 2. He had been in the feed and milling business for 26 years.

KENNEDY.—Maxwell Kennedy of St. Louis, Mo., died on June 9. He had been a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange since 1899 and was a prominent corn and oats trader.

KIRWAN.—E. Kirwan died on May 31 aged 67 years. He was formerly a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

KUEKER.—William L. Kueker died on May 22. He was a prominent seedsman of the northwest and lived at Faribault, Minn.

McCOTTER.—Charles A. McCotter, organizer of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Ind., died from a stroke of apoplexy on May 21. He became active in the fire insurance business in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1886 and for several years traveled as a representative of the Millers National Insurance Company of Chicago. He went to Indianapolis in 1902 and organized the Grain Dealers Mutual. He had been secretary of his organization since it was founded.

MILLER.—A. B. Miller died on May 17 from paralysis. He was a director of the Farmers Elevator Company of Danvers, Ill.

PATTERSON.—S. J. Patterson, manager of the Monarch Elevator at McHenry, N. D., committed suicide following ill health. His widow and two children survive him.

PEASE.—C. A. Pease of the C. A. Pease Company of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly on May 18 at his home in Hartford. He was one of the oldest retail grain men in New England.

SUSSMAN.—Samuel Sussman died from paralytic stroke at Hartford, Conn., recently. He was vice-president of the National Grain Company of Bridgeport, Conn., before it was bought by the Federal Grain Company.

THOMPSON.—Charles Thompson committed suicide. He was manager of the Farmers Equity Union Elevator Company of Miller, S. D.

THOMPSON.—James Thompson died on May 30 aged 76 years at Victoria, B. C. He was of Thompson Sons & Co. He retired in 1918 from the Winnipeg grain trade and left the business to his sons, R. M. and George Stanley. He had been in the grain business at Winnipeg since 1882; was one of the charter members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which was founded in 1887.

WYLIE.—E. A. Wylie, treasurer of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Ind., died on June 3.

ZINK.—John L. Zink, manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company of Francesville, Ind., died on June 1 at his home there. He had at one time managed the Farmers Elevator at Mansfield, Ill.

OBITUARY

ADAMS.—Frank Adams died recently at Sherman, Texas. He traveled for the Knaur Grain Company of Denison, Texas.

BARLOW.—Robert Alexander Barlow died at Coats, Kan., at the age of 90 years. He was formerly in the grain and lumber business.

BATTEN.—W. F. Batten died recently aged 55 years. He had been manager of the Quaker Oats Company at Alta, Iowa, for 16 years.

BRENNER.—J. W. Brenner died from cancer. He was senior member of the Sanborn Grain Company of Sanborn, N. D., and had been in the grain business for years.

CASPER.—Henry A. Casper died aged 66 years. He was president of the Consolidated Milling, Elevator & Power Company of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CREADON.—Dennis Creadon died at Riverside, Ill., after a short illness. He was partner of Thomas Martin in the feed business there.

DAVIS.—Bruce Davis died on April 5 aged 56 years. He was for years prominent in the wholesale grain and feed business at Knoxville, Tenn.

DENNIS.—A. R. Dennis died shortly after he was found with a bullet wound in the head with a revolver lying near by on June 4. He was a well known grain broker and was formerly president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He was at the head of Dennis & Co., Inc., grain dealers of Baltimore. He entered the grain trade in 1896 with A. W. Thomson of Indianapolis. Later he went

to Chicago, remaining there until 1906 when he moved to Baltimore. He was 49 years old.

DUNNER.—P. R. Dunner, a feed and grain merchant of Milwaukee, Wis., for 40 years, and a member of the Dunner Bros., died, aged 74 years.

ELLIOTT.—William L. Elliott, a retired grain dealer, died at his home in West Liberty, Ohio, recently. He was 70 years old.

GIBBS.—Charles H. Gibbs died on June 3 at his home in Baltimore, Md. He was one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

GILLETTE.—Henry R. Gillette died aged 70 years. He was a cash grain trader with W. R. Mumford & Co., of Chicago, Ill. He lived at Barrington, Ill.

HALL.—George H. Hall died on June 9 at St. Louis, Mo. He was president of the Nanson Commission Company and one of the original certificate membership holders in the Merchants Exchange.

HASLER.—Gottfried Hasler died on May 12 aged 73 years. He had conducted a grain and feed business at DuPlainville and Pewaukee, Wis., for more than 25 years.

HOFFMAN.—John P. Hoffman died from paralysis aged 65 years. He was manager of the Co-operative Elevator at Brazil, Ind.

HUBMAN.—Henry Hubman died aged 66 years at Fort William, Ont. He was a well known mill grain buyer and for years was grain buyer at Emerson, Man., for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd. Later he moved to Ft. William where he

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Hoit & Co., Lowell, com. grain, seeds.
Hulbard, Warren & Chandler, grain, bonds, stocks, cotton.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., commission merchants.*
McKenna & Dickey, com. merchants.*
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Wells Co., J. E., wholesale grain, seeds.*

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The red bands on Howell motors have become a sign of their character. Contributing to Howell character and success are Timken Tapered Roller Bearings. *More* than a means of eliminating friction, Timken Bearings add extreme durability, high capacity for thrust, shock and radial loads, starting efficiency, lubricating economy and refinement of design.

In smaller, simple, perfectly sealed mountings—without any shaft wear or auxiliary parts—Timken Bearings scientifically carry *ALL* the load on their *POSITIVELY ALIGNED ROLLS* of Timken electric steel.

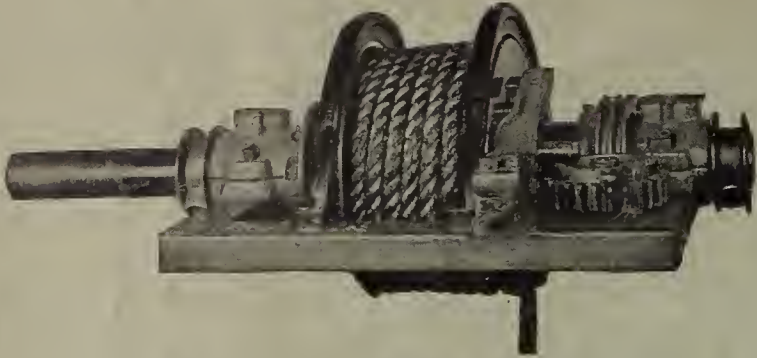
The best records in industry, for extended motor life and reduced motor cost, are being made by Timken-equipped motors.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO



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(PATENTED)



One of our customers who tried out a Weller Shovel said, "If an operator ever uses one of your new shovels he will never use any other make. It sure does the work and is easy to operate."

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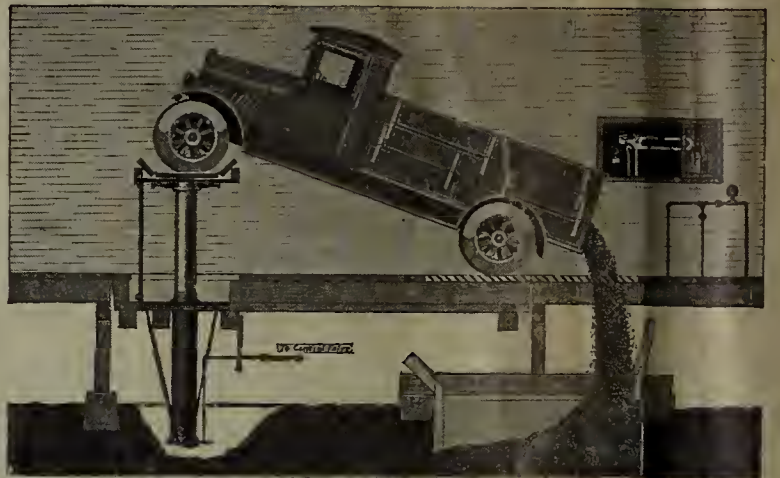
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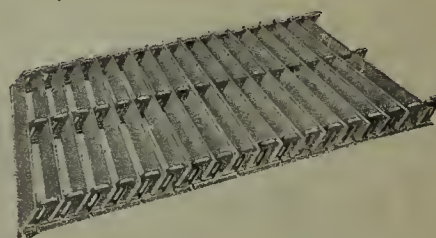
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IT IS smooth and sure in operation. Its larger piston and cylinder insure greater strength and rigidity. No complicated frame, distant and positive control.

THE STRONG-SCOTT Pneumatic Dump

requires no foundation. Hangs directly from scale or driveway timbers. Lowest installation cost. Working parts shipped completely assembled. The quick, sure smooth way to dump trucks or wagons.

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A decided improvement over heavy, cumbersome trap doors. Easy to install, simply by nailing spacers to joist and dropping the bars in place. Spacers are heavy cast iron; bars are heavy steel, set on a slant, 3 inches apart. Use this efficient grate.

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